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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....FEBRUARY 1, 1894

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Corbett and Mitchell were both arrested after the fight and placed under a $5,000 bond each to appear for trial next month.

Mr. Charles T. Holt, son of ex-Gov. Holt, and Miss Gena Jones, daughter of Gov. Thos. C. Jones, of Alabama, were married last week at Montgomery, Ala.

The first cargo of cotton to pass through the great Manchester ship canal was from Galveston, Texas. It is said that the opening of this canal, which makes Manchester a port, is making the receipts of the port of Liverpool much lighter.

A statistician estimates that the land in the United States is worth $12,500,000,000; the cattle, $5,500,000,000; the houses, $14,200,000,000; the furniture, etc., $7,200,000,000; the railroads, $10,000,000,000; the shipping $300,000,000; the total wealth per inhabitant, $1,050.

The farmers in a certain parish in Louisiana recently met and resolved that "each and every member of the order hereby obligates himself to use the most rigid economy until we get out of debt and thus become financially independent of any man or set of men."

The Wilson committee has agreed to report an amendment to the tariff bill reducing the tax on cigarettes not wrapped in paper to 75 cents a thousand, while the tax on cigarettes wrapped in paper is reduced to $1.00 a thousand instead of $1.50 as in the original bill. The one is made by machinery and the other by hand.

A Berlin dispatch says there is no doubt that the long talked of reconciliation between His Majesty and Prince Bismarck is an accomplished fact, and that before many days the face of the old ex-Chancellor will again be seen in Unter-Den Linden. Emperor William has given orders that rooms on the ground floor of the Palace be prepared for the Prince's occupancy.

Shingle certificates operate as a circulating medium in Blaine, Wash. A certificate for $16 recently circulated until it had paid nearly $300 in local debts before finally reaching the place whence it started. The basis of the certificate was shingles, and it would purchase flour, meat, coffee, blankets, fuel, clothing for the wife and babies, and perform all the functions of a gold basis certificate.

The purchase by the Astors of the entire issue of United States bonds known as the Cherokee Strip bonds for $6,700,000 created a great deal of interest in Wall street, where it is generally considered as an indication that real estate in New York City has reached a figure beyond the valuation placed upon it by the Astors for profitable investment. The bonds pay 4 per cent. and mature inside of five years.

The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius started from New York last week on her long deferred cruise along the Atlantic coast to destroy derelicts and other menaces to navigation. She carries a supply of dynamite for the purpose of blowing up sunken ships. The Vesuvius is under instructions to find six derelicts along the coasts of New Jersey, Delaware and Virginia. One wreck is near Sandy Hook, and another at the mouth of Delaware bay.

The following complimentary reference is made to Southern boys by the Chicago Herald, in its comments upon the West Point cadets at the World's Fair: "One curious thing about the cadets is the fact that the Southern boys as a rule stand higher in their classes than do their Northern brethren. It is easy to understand that they should more readily grasp the military spirit, for their fathers before them were lovers of arms, and had excellent military companies in every city in the south, while men of the north were busy making money. But why should they excel intellectually is not so easily understood. Yet it seems to be an admitted fact that they do."

There are but few Vanderbilts in the world, and so it is not surprising that one of them should build the finest, the most expensive and the biggest mansion to be found in one hemisphere. It was only a few days ago, says the New York Herald, that Mr. George Vanderbilt returned in a special car from a trip to his estate in North Carolina. He had been gone about two weeks. Mr. Vanderbilt has found that the climate in the highlands of the Carolinas is the most pleasant and the most healthful to him of any in the world, and so near Asheville several years ago he purchased a very large estate and began to lay out lines for such a residence as no other millionaire in this country can boast of.

The New York Sun thinks that Americans should be interested in the announcement, made the other day, of the election of Mr. Emil Frey to the office of President of Switzerland. Mr. Frey emigrated to the United States while yet a mere boy, and in 1864 was a farm hand under an assumed name in Illinois. At President Lincoln's first call for volunteers he enlisted as a private, and faithfully served until the close of hostilities. He participated in several important battles and endured some months' imprisonment in Libby Prison. After the war he returned to Switzerland, where he worked as a journalist until his talents distinguished him among the public men of his country. He was appointed Minister to the United States in 1882.

James John Corbett, of California, is the champion pugilist of the world. He won the honor at 2:28 o'clock this afternoon, says a press dispatch of Jan. 25, when "Honest" John Kelly pronounced him the winner of the prize of $20,000 in his fight with Charles Mitchell, champion of England. The fight was an easy victory for the American champion. It lasted only three rounds, and Corbett was the aggressor from the very start. Mitchell was clearly outclassed, and, although the fight was a sharp and exciting one, it was really a one-sided one in almost every particular. There were fully 7,000 people, and all of them were disappointed because the spectacle was so short as to hardly give them the worth of their money, especially those who had paid $25 for box seats and had come from $1,000 to 8,000 miles to occupy them.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

Peace reigns in the city to-day, says a press dispatch from Charleston of January 25th. The crowd which started the riot last night were after J. H. Elliott, one of the whiskey spies, who is charged with assaulting Mrs. Notte, wife of a grocery man whose place Elliott attempted to raid. They first went to the railroad depot to prevent his departure from the city and then to a boarding house where he is supposed to lodge. Elliott, however, had taken refuge in the police station. It was thought the rioting would be resumed to-day, but such was not the case, although the whiskey constabulary resumed their raiding. There does not seem to be much doubt that there is an organized movement here against the whiskey spies. The people have been so harrassed and bullied by these officials that the entire community is ripe for revolt. There are from fifteen to twenty of the spies here and they all go heavily armed by order of Governor Tillman. No one has any doubt that bloodshed will result from the enforcement of the Dispensary law by the spies. The police force of the city numbers about 100 efficient men. They are armed with Winchester repeating rifles and heavy revolvers, and have a police patrol wagon service, which enables them to move rapidly from one point to another. The authorities think they can keep the peace as they did last night. A squad of police, under the command of the chief protected the spies in their raid to-day, and there were no attempts to interfere with them. ——The New York Cotton Exchange protests against the income tax and the coupling of that measure with the Tariff bill. ——A fatal railroad accident occurred near Henderson on the Raleigh and Gasfon railroad. Two men were killed. ——The Haytian Government has notified this Government that it will adopt extreme measures against American vessels putting into closed ports. ——Articles have been signed for a fight between Fitzsimmons and Creedon, to be fought before the club offering the largest purse. —— The failures in the United States for the past week numbered 430 against 255 same week last year. ——The British press expresses no sympathy for Mitchell. ——Norfolk is to have a new direct steamship line with European ports. ——There is much excitement at Key West over the attempt to assassinate one of the imported Spanish cigar makers. —— Florence, S. C., has had another fire. The damage was slight. Florence elected a new board of aldermen under its amended charter. —— The board of education of Duplin county has brought suit against the State board of education and others to test the question as to whether the public school taxes are not required by the Constitution to be paid into the State treasury and then divided out pro rata among the counties. ——Dr. James Parish, the most prominent physician in Eastern Virginia is dead. ——The Dayton iron furnaces and coal mines of Tennessee have closed on account of a strike. —— Secretary Carlisle appeared before the House Judiciary committee and gave his views as to the law on the subject of issuing bonds. He was averse to issuing the bonds but thought the condition of the treasnry required it. The proceeds of the sale of bonds, he says, can be used for the general expenses of the Government and are not necessarily to be confined to building up the reserve. ——Congressman Sibley, of Pennsylvania, has resigned. ——Congressman Harter, of Ohio, will retire from public life. ——Attendants at the Raleigh insane asylum say that Denning who was discharged and was afterwards killed near Wade, was all right when discharged. ——Mrs. J. R. Young, of Henderson, is dead. ——Two illicit distilleries were seized in Alamance county. ——Corbett knocked Mitchell out in the third round. Corbett's fighting was very aggressive from the beginning. In the last round he knocked his opponent down three times and each time he had to be held to prevent him jumping on the Englishman while down. ——The Democratic House caucus have decided to make the internal revenue and income tax measures part of the Tariff bill and to postpone the vote on the latter until to-day, February 1st. There was much opposition to this proposition. ——As Corbett and Mitchell left the arena they were arrested and placed under $5,000 bonds to appear before the Circuit court All the leading members of the Duval club and many of the visiting sports were arrested and put under $2,500 bond. At the court house Corbett went up to Mitchell and shook hands with him and they made friends. ——A stick of dynamite placed in the stove of a car on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad exploded, killing two men and wounding others. ——The witnesses in the Howard case held for perjury admit their guilt. —Eight inmates of an Iowa county insane asylum perished in the flames of the burning building. ——The House Committee on Ways and Means have made a number of amendments to the customs and internal revenue schedules of the tariff bill. Amendments were also made to the income tax section ——A Democratic caucus of the House will probably soon be called to consider the income schedule. —— Senator Hill is making strenuous efforts to defeat Mr. Peckham's confirmation. ——Six men were drowned off Sullivan's Island, S C., last week. ——Many offers for the new bonds, but most of them in small amounts, are being received at the Treasury Department. The names and amounts are not being made public. ——The gold reserve is now $68,451,000, and the currency balance about $15,000,000. ——The Circuit court of New York orders a sale by the receiver of the property of the Richmond and West Point Railroad and Warehouse company. ——The Bethlehem Lutheran church at St. Louis, the handsomest in the West, has been burned. ——The Brazilian insurgents are out of provisions. Admiral Benham, of the American navy, has been appealed to by both sides, and holds the key to the situation. ——Reconciliation has been effected between Emperor William and Prince Bismarck and the latter is to take up his abode in the palace in Berlin. ——The coroner's jury have investigated the recent fatal railroad accident at Henderson, N. C., and have rendered a verdict charging negligence on the conductor of the forward train. ——Governor Carr makes requisition on the Governor of Missouri for Charles Hensley, wanted for the murder of his cousin in Madison county. ——The War Department requests Governor Carr to appoint a commission to locate the position of the North Carolina troops at the battle of Sharpsburg. ——The administration of city affairs in Guthrie, O. T., has become so corrupt that the citizens will take city affairs out of the hands of the politicians.

A Visit to Cambridge University, England.

Charlotte Observer.]

I had the honor to be a guest of a gentleman by the name of Maxwell, a Presbyterian elder in London, who had a son at this, one of the two great Universities of England, and by his invitation I had the pleasure of examining the internal economy of this ancient seat of learning, enjoying the privilege, for a few days, of a residence in one of the colleges, St. John's, of which my young friend was a student. Whether Cambridge takes its name from an old Roman town, *Camburitium*, remains of which are still to be seen there, or from the river *Cam*, which runs through the town, it is certainly an institution of great antiquity. Tradition says that as far back as the 7th century there was a school here, but authentic annals do not go beyond the 12th or 13th century. The charter of Peterhouse College is dated 1257; that of Clare, 1326; Pembroke, 1347; Trinity Hall, 1350, and Corpus Christi, 1352. So this school was certainly founded over six hundred years ago. Five of the seventeen colleges were founded by women, Lady Margaret Beaufort, the mother of Henry VII having originated two of them, St. John's and Christ. This University consists of seventeen colleges and two hotels, which are schools of a slightly lower grade for younger students. Each college is a separate institution—has its own buildings, grounds, professors, coat-of-arms, and endowment; its own dining hall and chapel, and is entirely independent in the administration of its own affairs. These different colleges are represented in a body, called the Senate, which directs the affairs of the more general corporation, called the University. It is very like our own government—each State managing its own matters, and all represented in the general government which manages the affairs of the nation. The principal officer of the University is the chancellor, whose power, however, is merely nominal, and is usually some distinguished nobleman, who is a good friend to the institution. The real head is the vice chancellor, who is elected annually from one of the heads of the colleges, and is the governor for the year of this literary commonwealth. The English are great for display, and this official is preceded on all state occasions by two esquire bedells, who each bear before him a massive silver mace. The two proctors of each college, who look after the discipline, are also elected each year. The public orator is another important officer, and acts as the mouth-piece of the Senate on all important occasions. Each college has its own master, or head; pensioners, or ordinary students, who pay their own expenses. Then there are students called scholars, of superior attainments, who receive certain sums of money, have room rent free, and then there are sizars, who are students of limited means, who have room rent free also and enjoy various emoluments. Each college has still another class of students, called fellows, who are extra bright, who receive room rent free and are paid from the revenues of the college as much as $700, and some of them as much as $900 per annum. These men are thus enabled to pursue a post graduate course, and qualify themselves to become professors, head-masters of schools, authors in history, science and theology.

All of these colleges are richly endowed. Trinity is wealthier than any here or at Oxford, having an income of $395,160. St. John's is worth $224,500 per annum, and the aggregate income of all the colleges amounts to over two millions of dollars. The income of Oxford is still larger, reaching an income of over two millions. The largest college is Trinity, which had last term 600 students. St. John's is next in popularity, having 400. There were last year 8,000 students here, not quite so many as were at Oxford, though the number of living graduates of Cambridge, 12,000, is considerably more than the catalogue of Oxford shows. Oxford is more the school of the Church of England, while Cambridge is patronized more by dissenters. Oxford lays more stress upon the classics, the cultivation of style; Cambridge is the more famous for mathematics and science.

The course at Oxford is usually four years; at Cambridge, three. Oxford says "eether and neether;" Cambridge says "eyether and neither." The methods of living and teaching in these old schools are very different from those which prevail in this country. So far as the college itself is concerned, the teaching is exclusively by lectures. Nor is the student examined as to his proficiency more than once a year. Each student is expected to attend two or three lectures every day. The regular professors do not lecture more than three or four times a week, but other men paid by the college do most of the work. Strange to say, the master of each college does no teaching, nor much of anything else, for that matter, though he has a $10,000 salary and a good house to live in, called a lodge. The average salary of the professors is $4,000. The main reliance of the student, however, is upon the private tutor called a "coach." A first rate tutor can teach from thirty to forty pupils, who receive the not very elegant name of "pups," as he nourishes them, and each pup pays him about $45 for a term of eight weeks.

THE COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

These are of stone and are hence, not only durable, but some of them very fine and costly. The chapel of St. John's College cost $265,000; King's College chapel, begun in 1446, by Henry VI, and finished by Henry VIII and Cardinal Wolsey in 1575 cost about $800,000, and has been pronounced by competent authority, one of the finest buildings in Christendom.

SOME OTHER COLLEGE CUSTOMS.

No names are called in chapel, but an officer stands and notes the entrance of every student into chapel by sticking a pin at the name. The students here are called "men" and they are not said to "study" but to "read."

CONFERRING DEGREES.

All the men who get a first-class on their "tripos" or examination papers, receive the B. A. degree, and in the afternoon of the same day the same degree is conferred on those who get a second and third class distinction. The manner in which the degrees are conferred is not a little singular. The candidate is required to wear, in addition to his gown, a hood, made of silk and trimmed with white rabbitt skin. The vice chancellor sits in his scarlet robes, when five candidates take hold of the fingers of the college proctor and are led by him up to the vice chancellor. He tells them in Latin that they have been counted worthy to receive the degrees. Then they kneel before him and he takes the hands of each in his extended palms and in the name of the Trinity confers the degree. While this is going on the students in the galleries are uproarious, They say all manner of funny things; make sport of the college officials; throw pennies on the floor and cut up all sorts of didoes. The man who graduates with what they call "court honor" gets the wooden spoon. This spoon is five feet long and is ornamented with the coat-of-arms of the college to which he belongs, and is let down by cords from the gallery by the students. The proctors rush at and try to catch it, but it is drawn up again and again out of their reach till at last, the right man gets it as it was understood would be the case from the first.

The students made no speeches on this or any other occasion as a college exercise, nor are distinguished men from a distance invited to address them.

STYLE OF LIVING.

Instead of two students occupying one room, as with us, one man has three rooms; a room to sleep in, another larger and elegantly furnished apartment in which to study, eat and receive company, and a third, smaller, called the "gyp-room," which contains crockery enough for a small family, some cooking utensils, his wine box, coal box, etc. His dinner he takes in the hall, at 5:00 or 7:15 p. m., for which he pays two shillings, or half a dollar, and a capital good dinner it is, while his breakfast, lunch and tea are usually taken in his room. His servent is called his "gyp" or vulture. The gyp and his wife attend to his rooms, get his meals for him, though some of the men do their own cooking for the minor meals of the day. The students of each college wear a different gown, though they all wear the same kind of fan-crowned caps. The graduate is distinguished from the undergraduate by wearing ribbons on his gown. When they go to chapel they wear a white gown, called a surplice. Each student who attends five of the fourteen weekly prayer services is regarded as having done his duty fairly well.

In the room I occupied in St. John's College there was a piano, and I was told that more than half the men played this instrument rather than the violin or flute. The expense of a very economical student will reach a thousand dollars per session, and many of them spend twice and three times that much. He pays $100 for room rent, $35 for the B. A. degree and $75 for the A. M. degree, which is given, not on examination, but in course, as used to be the case with the colleges of this country. In conclusion, I would say that the course of study in these old colleges seems to be more thorough and calculated to make finer scholars than those of this country, but they utterly ignore speaking, and hence the American bred man is more of an orator usually than his English brother.

Annual Report.

N. C. STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan'y, 1894.

Editor of the Observer:

The N. C. State Horticultural Society having left a small supply of its 13th annual report will send copies, to citizens of the State only, so long as the supply lasts, for the cost of postage and packing—3 cents each copy.

This is a very complete and valuable Report and should be in the hands of every intelligent farmer, fruit grower and amateur gardener in the State. The contents include select lists of fruits and vegetables most successful in this State, Kitchen garden calendar, Chrysanthemum and Tuberose growing, a chapter on canning and preserving fruits and many other articles by well known fruit men.

Those who want the Report should order at once before the supply is exhausted.

Address GERALD MCCARTHY,
Sec. State Horticultural Society,
Raleigh, N. C.

Artificial Eyes.

From the London Daily News.

A prominent manufacturer of artificial eyes has unburdened himself on what he considers a grievance. He says that the public, and therefore opticians, will no longer pay the price for a good and well-made article, and that the market is being flooded with "cheap foreign rubbish." He alleges that the cheap eyes crack after very few weeks' wear. Pursuing the subject further, we are informed that summer time is the best season for the sale of artificial eyes. People are at that time of the year more particular as to their appearance, and discover more readily that the artificial eye is beginning to lose its pristine perfection Another point is that there are many people walking about whose outward appearances suggests and they are in full possession of both visual organs, but have not even one. "I have fitted," said the manufacturer, "scores of people with two glass eyes." The innocent deception is the more successfully carried out owing to the fact that the blind, from force of habit, no doubt, look, or appear to look, one full in the face when talking.

Town and Country.

Atlanta Constitution.]

When the coldest days of the winter are upon us, where do people freeze to death? In town, as a rule, hardly ever in the country.

When hard times pinch the nation, where do people beg in vain for work, and sleep in hallways, and churches and even seek shelter in jail? In town, as a matter of course, and not the country.

When famine stalks abroad, where are its victims? In town, and never in the country.

When Bradstreet last week reported "an almost unexampled number idle and suffering," where were they? In town, as might have been expected; such reports never come from the country.

When people are desperate and discontented, where do they defy the law and attack society? In town, always; in the country, never.

There are hundreds of thousands of people in the United States now out of work or barely eking out an existence, who should study these pointers and draw a profitable lesson from them. For years to come it may be regarded as a settled fact that the town is overcrowded. But in the country the man whose labor is his only capital can get steady work and make enough to provide him and his family with shelter, food, clothing and fuel. This is more than hosts of toilers can get when they stick to the town.

The farmers in the country are far from enjoying their old time prosperity, but they can at least hold their own. With hard work economy and diversified crops they can live and keep the sheriff at a safe distance, and have a little cash in their pockets. As a general thing the country has stood the recent hard times much better than the towns.

The man who is out of a job these days with nothing in sight, makes a great mistake if he turns his back on the country and expects to make his living in town. He will find ten applicants for every place, and when matters come to the worst he will find that the town is a cold hearted, strictly business place, where the moneyless man has few, if any friends.

These bitter truths will come to thousands of unfortunates before the winter is over, but it is not too late for many to choose the path of safety—the road leading to the country. There is room there and a living for millions. There productive industry will swell our commerce, and when the town begins to grow and prosper with the country around it the labor market will change its conditions, and the tide will drift townward again.

When times are hard, try the country; when business and industry are booming, try the town.

The Lee Banquet.

Not since the foundation of the Maryland Confederate Society has there been such a notable gathering at their annual banquet as was present at the Carrollton Hotel to-night. The occasion was of the greatest historic interest to all living participants in the civil war. Some of the guests were: Senator Berry, Congressmen Catchings, Patterson and Talbott, and Eppa Hunton of Virginia; Congressmen Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama; Chas. E. Hooker, of Mississippi; Stephen B. Mallory, of Florida, son of the Confederate Secretary of the Navy; John M. Allen, of Mississippi, and Speaker Crisp; Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, and Gen. Charles M. Shelby, of Washington.

The society is one of the largest and most enthusiastic organizations of its kind in the country and embraces in its ranks the two highest living officers in the Confederate troops of Maryland—Maj. Gen. Geo. H. Stewart and Brigadier General Bradley T. Johnston.

Every year the Society and its friends listen to an address from some conspicuous personage who was identified with the lost cause, and afterwards regale themselves with the pleasures of the table and oratorical tributes. The lecture to-night which preceded the banquet, was notable because, for the first time the story of Lee's surrender was told, from the Confederate standpoint, and no better orator could have been selected. Colonel Charles Marshall, one of the most prominent members of the Baltimore bar, was a witness of the scenes at Appomattox.

Col. Marshall was Lee's Adjutant General as well as his military secretary. Gen. Lee was born eighty-seven years ago today. Virginia and Georgia set the day apart as a holiday in memory of the occasion. Marylanders honored the great leader in warm words of praise. Many noted men representing both sides of the great controversy, heard the lecture.

Cardinal Gibbons occupied a seat on the stage surrounded by the Senators and Congressmen who came over from Washington. The hall was packed, and hundreds were turned away. Gen. Bradley T. Johnson introduced Col. Marshall.

At the conclusion of the lecture the guests formed in line, and, preceded by the Fifth Regiment Veterans' Corp Band, marched to the Carrollton Hotel, where covers were laid for 250 persons.

Women as Inventors of Musical Instruments

Dr. Otis Mason, of the Washington National Museum, notes that among the large collection of native American musical instruments he was surprised to find not one peculiar to women, and that those of the men are never played by the women; though it is true that the family beat time on various objects, and may now and then use the rattle. The aboriginal women of America also joined in certain choruses, but the facts noted have rendered Dr. Mason curious to learn "whether savage women, or any other women for that matter, have ever invented a musical instrument, and whether in savagery they even play upon those invented by the men."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Civil Service.

The resolution offered last Thursday by Senator Call instructing the Committee on Civil Service to examine into the condition of the Civil Service law and the expediency of its retrenchment or increase, was laid before the Senate, and an amendment was offered to it by Senator Berry, directing the committee to report also the number of persons employed in the classified service from each State and Territory, and, as far as possible, the political party to which they belong.

Senator Berry remarked that the law had been called non-partisan, but he believed that it was a regular party machine, which was used to keep Republicans in office. It was alleged, he said, that five out of every six persons employed in the classified service belonged to the Republican party and that was unfair and unjust. He did not know whether the law could be repealed or not, but he believed that it should be modified and its operations restricted.

Senator Cockrell asked whether the responsibility for retention of Republicans in office was in the law or in the Executive.

Senator Berry said that he did not know where the responsibility lay, but he did know that the Civil Service law and rules were not carried out in a non-partisan way and that some of the most extreme Republicans were holding office under a Democratic administration. He believed that a Democratic President ought to be surrounded by political friends and not by those who were continually doing what they could to make his administration a failure.

Senator Wolcott moved to strike out of Senator Berry's amendment the part that requires the politics of employes to be reported. Who, he asked, could tell their politics? There were men who, six months ago had entertained certain political views and who had since changed those views radically. The best test of the fairness of the civil service commission was that the members of each political party found the most fault with it when their own party was in power. He agreed with Senator Berry that the President should be surrounded by his political friends; but it was not always the fault of his political friends that he was not so surrounded. [Laughter.]

The Coming Campaign.

The coming campaign in North Carolina will be an important one. Of prime importance is the election of a Democratic legislature, otherwise the system of government, the policy of administration, and many laws that the Democrats have put upon the statute book, may be altered.

Secondly, that legislature has to choose a Senator, and the Democratic majority in the Senate is slender. It is desirable that it should be sustained in order to maintain the Senate in line with the Democratic House and Democratic administration.

Thirdly, the Congressional elections may prove of unusual interest, because the North and West may measurably go back on the tariff policy of the present Congress, and the Democrats may lose control of the House.

In addition four places on the Supreme Court bench are to be filled, Judge Avery being the only Judge on that bench whose commission does not expire next January.

And so the Supreme Court may be almost entirely changed by the result of the election. Besides that, we believe as many as four Superior Court Judges are to be elected, and county officers. The Democratic people of the State should early realize the importance of the contest upon which we are entering and bestir themselves. Close attention should be given to all local nominations; the best men in each county should be brought forward for the support of the people. That done, one-half the battle has been won.—*Ral. News and Observer.*

An Old-Time Ocean Flyer.

It is a fact not generally known that the United States government label placed on every box of imported cigars sold in this country bears a fine steel plate engraving of the steamer City of Washington, a sister ship to the ill-fated City of Boston, and noted in her day as an ocean flyer. In the year 1861 the City of Washington, then plying between New York and Liverpool, covered the passage to the westward, in January, in fourteen days fifteen hours; April, twelve days, twenty-one hours; May, thirteen days, twenty-one hours; July, thirteen days; August, thirteen days; September, thirteen days, twenty hours, and December, fifteen days, ten hours.

Don't Monkey With The Snake!

It is stated that a rattle-snake cannot bite if held up by the tail. Would you like to put the statement to a practical test? Probably not; but how often do you take far greater risks? A snake-bite is not the only means of introducing poison into the system. If your liver is sluggish, it fails to remove the impurities from the blood which passes through it, and deadly poisons are thus thrown into the circulation all the more dangerous because they are insidious. If your blood is impure, if your liver is out of order, if you have blotches, pimples, boils or eruptions, "don't monkey with the snake!" Take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the only specific against all blood-poisons, no matter of what name or nature. It is sold under a *positive guarantee* that it will benefit or cure, or your money will be refunded.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Democracy, American and British.

London Times.]

The pomp, immense and impressive though republican, of a Presidential inauguration must bring home to the mind of every thoughtful Englishman who witnesses it the momentous fact that America has the safeguards of a real monarchy, while Great Britain has only a monarchical pageant, and the difference which this makes between American democracy and the democracy into which England is drifting. President Cleveland is the head of the dominant party; he has an immense patronage; he has a legislative veto, which, so long as one-third of the Senate is on his side, is practically absolute and gives him a powerful control over legislation.

Besides the Presidency, there is the Senate—unlike the House of Lords, a really co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, powerful to revise and control. There is the written Constitution, rooted in popular reverence and stable almost to the point of immobility. In that Constitution is the inestimable clause forbidding any legislation which would impair the faith of contracts. Americans start when you tell them that in Ireland agrarian legislation is not only impairing the faith of contracts, but virtually confiscating property bought under the guarantee of recent acts of Parliament, and in some cases of the State itself.

What you are going to do is to make the House of Representatives, of which the House of Commons is the counterpart, a sovereign power absolutely without bounds to its will or limits to its revolutionary tendencies. But the constituencies which elect your House of Commons are on the whole much less intelligent, and have undergone less political training, than those by which the House of Representatives is elected. There is nothing here like your agricultural laborers, your factory hand, or your Irish peasantry.

Moreover, as I said before, the American democracy reigns over no empire. It shows its consciousness that it is unfit to reign over an empire by refusing to take St. Domingo, and hesitating about Hawaii. The assumption by it of tutelage over colonies would be manifestly absurd.

But the great safeguard, after all, is the general possession and the almost universal hope of property. Though socialism has shown itself, the American democracy as yet remains decidedly not socialistic. President Cleveland appealed in his inaugural address to the national love of self supporting independence against the "paternalism" which bids citizens look for support to the State. Your proletariat, on the contrary, is being fast taught by vote seekers of both political parties to look to the State for support, and to found its hopes of improved condition, not on industry, frugality, and temperance, but on the use of its political power to transfer to itself the earnings and savings of the property-holding class. Property is the only known motive power of production; that is its warrant for existence and the compensation for its sad but inevitable inequalities. When property is no longer secure, production, unless some new motive power can be devised, will cease or languish, and the people will then see whether they can live on socialistic distribution.

Your obedient servant,
GOLDWIN SMITH.

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The power of grace, the magic of a name?"
asks Campbell, the poet, in his "Pleasures of Hope." Pleasures of Hope, forsooth. Many and many a woman knows them no longer. They are in despair about their health. They are run-down, debilitated, suffering from what they know not. It may be dyspepsia, heart disease; liver or kidney disease; any or all of them. The sicknesses of women are cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. That's where the magic of a name comes in. This improves digestion, invigorates the system, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, produces refreshing sleep, dispels nervousness and melancholy, and builds up both the flesh and strength of those reduced below a healthy standard. It is a *legitimate medicine*, not a beverage. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no sugar or syrup to sour in the stomach and cause distress. It is as *peculiar* in its composition as it is marvelous in its remedial results.

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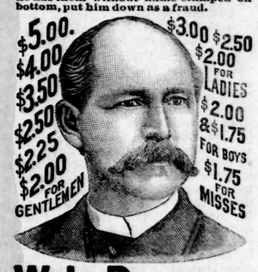

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THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., FEB'Y 1, 1894.

The Battle for Good Government.

STEADY AND GRATIFYING PROGRESS.

At the opening of the present session of Congress, that is, in the OBSERVER of January 4th, we took occasion to say:

* * * There is little reason to doubt that Mr. Simmons's nomination will also be rejected, upon the grave charges now filed with the Finance Committee against him. * * It would be in the highest degree unjust to Senator Ransom to entertain an idea that he will continue his support for a moment after Senator Jones's report discloses the fact, as it unquestionably will disclose it, that Mr. Simmons has not denied and will not attempt to deny the genuineness of the four incriminating documents whose complementary relations to each other close the case against him. These documents are: Chairman Simmons's letter to county chairman Kenan of July 26, 1892; Chairman Simmons's letter to Chairman Harrity of August 19, 1892, now just unearthed; the Marion-Butler-headed platform; and the proceedings of the Cyrus Thompson bolters' convention—the same having been published in the OBSERVER of November 30, 1893.

In the OBSERVER of the 18th of January, we found it useful further to say:

As we have shown in recent issues of the OBSERVER, loyalty to their trusts by the trustees of party organization is indispensable to good government in a Republic. As good government is, next to life and honor, the most important concern of the citizens of a Republic, the patriotic reade s of the OBSERVER will require no apology from us for keeping up the battle in their behalf against the enthronement of party disloyalty, which Mr. Simmons's confirmation would signify. Besides, the enemy is so industrious, he speaks with so many tongues and on so many days in the week, and he is so impartial in his political affiliations—now using the columns of an unsuspecting straight Democratic paper, to-morrow those of the anti-Vance stripe, the next day those of the Republican organs, and the next, of the Populist—that we can't do him up, as he ought to be, in a paragraph.

And then we had the pleasure to say:

Notwithstanding the roughness of the battle, however, it looks as if we are getting into smoother waters, and that victory is near. We have to report steady and gratifying progress, as the colporteurs used to say. Last week we recounted how the enemy was driven by the facts from his prediction that Simmons would be confirmed as soon as Congress met in December—this, in consequence of an agreement between the two Senators to sacrifice Mr. Elias, who was to resign before Congress met. Then, when this didn't happen, how he was driven from his next prediction that the thing predicted before would certainly happen at the re-assembling of Congress after the holidays. Then, when Mr. Elias was forced to resign, (it was January 4th), that Mr Simmons would be allowed by Senator Vance to be confirmed at once, as, in the language of the Washington correspondent of the Statesville Landmark, Senator Vance had nothing, and could have nothing, against him, and there were no "charges" that could be preferred against him. Then that Carter (Elias's successor) and Simmons would go through together. Then, when the OBSERVER stated that it was authorized to say that Senator Vance had neither withdrawn nor would withdraw his opposition to Mr. Simmons, that some "prominent gentlemen" of Raleigh said that this meant that Senator Vance would let him go through by *pretending* only to oppose him—voting against him (for some unmentioned reason) but going no further. Alas, for our friends, the enemy, whom inexorable fate (and fact) keeps on pushing back. The last truthful news from Washington is that the Finance committee has reported Mr. Carter favorably, and postponed Mr. Simmons—who was nominated on the 5th of September, by the way—again.

And we went on to say:

Mr. Simmons seems to be pretty badly hit by the failure to materialize of the falsely alleged bargain between Senators Ransom and Vance to save Simmons by sacrificing ———. Instead of Mr. Simmons's being confirmed coincidently with the withdrawal of ———, he is still "hung up" in the Finance committee of the Senate under grave charges affecting his honor. That is to say, Senator Vance holds both ends of the rope: he has forced ——— to withdraw under charges affecting his honor, and he holds up Simmons, still, under charges affecting Simmons's honor. It looks as if the great Senator, whom his enemies jumped upon last Summer because they thought he was dying, is a good deal of a "factor" in national politics to say nothing of "North Carolina politics."

And still further to say, in said OBSERVER of January 18th:

* * * In consequence of the publication of the above editorial ["Senator Vance and the Appointing Power," originally published in the OBSERVER of Oct. 12], a controversy ensued with Mr. Simmons, in the course of which proof was secured of his interference, in his official capacity, with Senator Vance's nominees for Federal appointments. The replacement of Mr. Gudger, Senator Vance's nominee for collector, by Mr. Elias, was in large part the result of Mr. Simmons's efforts, the President intending to give Mr. Elias the District Attorneyship, an office without patronage.

The retirement of Mr. Elias does not end the injury done Senator Vance by Mr. Simmons, for Mr. Elias has reticulated the Western counties with appointees not acceptable to Senator Vance.

Mr. Elias had a personal interest in accepting office. Mr. Simmons's interference in Mr. Elias's behalf was an act of hostility to Senator Vance.

The controversy developed the fact that Mr. Simmons was either unable, or unwilling, to disavow responsibility for the violent abuse of Senator Vance which newspapers acting in his interest contained. Among others, the Carthage Blade, a newspaper in Mr. Simmons's district, applied the epithet "Vance, the Traitor." Mr. Simmons's attention has been repeatedly called to this and the other instances; yet he makes no disavowal, though publishing a denial of the immaterial incidents of other charges.

Finally, the proof was elicited upon which the charges now lodged against him with the Finance Committee, are based, viz:

Charge 1.—Deliberate betrayal of his political trust as Chairman of a State Executive Committee.

Charge 2. Conduct [since his appointment to office] unbecoming a gentleman and an official of the Government.

It is to be particularly noted that the *gravamen* of Charge No. 1 is not Mr. Simmons's endeavor to betray the particular persons that he did endeavor to betray, viz: Mr Cleveland and General Stevenson, but his deliberate betrayal of a party trust for a personal or local purpose. Treachery of this kind is equally abhorrent to those whom it might benefit and those whom it might injure. The golden price of treachery, history says, was once used by its beneficiaries to crush the traitor with its weight.

To expect the Senate (a unit, as we have seen, in a matter of this kind) to take the side of an executive nominee who has made himself personally offensive (to one of its members and therefore) to itself, would be as reasonable as to expect the President to comply with a demand by the Senate that he should nominate to it only persons who were personally offensive to himself.

But with all this nagging, we couldn't induce the "bold and frank" Mr. Simmons to emerge from the cover to which he betook himself after the disastrous failure of his assault on the editor of the OBSERVER, begun in his Raleigh paper of November 3rd and ending in his issue of November 24th. That is to say, we couldn't, until sickness had gotten the now all powerful Vance safely away from Washington, and set him down on the Gulf of Mexico; and until—until—:

A FLUTTER IN THE DOVECOTE.

No notice was taken of the charges published in the OBSERVER from time to time after November 24, nor of the statements in the OBSERVER of January 4th and January 18th that charges had been filed, and giving the nature and text of the same—until the evening of Tuesday, January 23d, when a telegram was sent out to the Wilmington and Charlotte papers in Mr. Simmons's interest to this effect:

Much interest is felt in the case of Collector F. M. Simmons, whose nomination remains unacted upon by the Senate Finance committee. It is reported that charges affecting the character of Mr. Simmons have been filed, but he to day authorizes the statement that Senator Vance has told him that no such charges have been filed, and that he has no information of any such charges.

And the next morning's Raleigh News and Observer (Wednesday, January 24th) contained the following:

A late number of the Fayetteville Observer states that charges affecting the honor of Hon. F. M. Simmons had been filed with the finance committee of the United States Senate. Mr. Simmons' attention having been called to this statement, he says: "If any charges affecting my character in any respect have been filed with the committee I have not been informed of it, and Senator Vance, who is a member of the committee, has told me that no such charges had been preferred, and would have notified me if such were the case."

The reader will understand the bearing of Mr. Simmons's emergence at this juncture from his long retirement, when informed that the Finance committee meet on Tuesdays; that they met on Tuesday, January 23d; that this was their first meeting day after Vance's departure; and that Mr. Simmons's evident hope that his matter could be slipped through, now that the great Senator was stowed away in Florida, had not "materialized."

As a consequence, all is bustle and stir in the camps of the enemy, or, as we may more politely term it, the once reposeful dovecote.

So the bugles blow, or the wings flutter, and matters proceed this way,

[From the Wilmington Messenger, January 28.]

Our Raleigh correspondent's telegram in yesterday's Messenger stated that Collector Simmons informed him that day (Friday) that he had "authentic and reliable information direct from Washington that the statement that charges had been filed against him by Democrats is untrue. The only charges filed are by Republicans and Populists and charge him with election frauds. Not a single charge is by Democrats, and there is no evidence supporting the charges of fraud."

There is evidently a mistake on the part of Mr. Simmons' Washington informant. There is a majority of Democrats in control of the Senate Finance committee, viz: Messrs. Voorhees, McPherson, Harris, Vance, Vest, and Jones of Arkansas. If Mr. Simmons' information from Washington were true, that only Republicans and Populists had filed charges against him, that those charges were for election frauds, and that there was no evidence supporting such charges—what could prevent these Democratic Senators, in control of the committee, from reporting Mr. Simmons' nomination at once to the Senate? This reflection demonstrates that Mr. Simmons' Washington information is absurd on its face.

Per contra: We have the highest authority for saying that the charges affecting Mr. Simmons have been in the sub-committee's hands for about three weeks, placed there by Senator Vance.

We may add that the OBSERVER's authority for its statement is also of the highest, being that of Senator Vance's Secretary and son, who was telegraphed to on reading the above statement of Collector Simmons, and who replied that the charges referred to as affecting Mr. Simmons's honor (viz: the OBSERVER's charges as published January 4th and 18th) had been filed with the sub-committee for about three weeks.

And still the flutter goes on:

[Special to Wilmington Messenger of January 30.]

RALEIGH, Jan. 29.—Collector Simmons was told to-day that the statement was made that Senator Vance had filed charges against him with the sub-committee at Washington three weeks ago, and was asked what he had to say about it. In his reply he said:

"I do not believe it, because Senator Vance has repeatedly said he had no charges to make and would make none, and one of these statements was made within three weeks to a distinguished North Carolinian, and also because I have made inquiry of Senator Ransom to ascertain if any charges had been preferred, and I have his reply dated January 23d, in which he says:

"There is positively nothing here touching your honor. Some charges have been presented to the Finance committee to try and excite Republican prejudice against you. They consist of one affidavit by John B. Hussey to the effect that he, as a newspaper man was present when you, Auditor Furman and Judge Avery fixed up a secret circular, also affidavits each from one Wray and one Malloy, Republicans of Rockingham county, that in consequence of that circular Republicans were denied registration and voting in that county, and also a letter of Charles A. Cook of Warren county, stating that Republicans at some precincts in that county were wrongfully deprived of the right of registration and voting. This is the whole case."

"There is literally nothing, nothing in the charges—nothing whatever."

The secret circular to which Senator Ransom refers is a letter sent by Mr. Simmons before the election to all county chairmen in the State advising them of the construction placed by the State Supreme court on the new registration laws and instructing them to see that the Democrats were registered accordingly to the requirements of that decision. The Hussey referred to is the Washington correspondent of Marion Butler's paper, the Caucasian, under the *nom de plume* of Jonathan Edwards. Ray and Malloy are Settle Republicans—were his managers in the last campaign and are persons who are said to have manipulated the noted Rockingham trade against ex-Congressman Williams. Mr. Cook was President Harrison's district attorney in this district. If there are other charges they have eluded Mr. Simmons's efforts to find them. He declares that the persons who assert that they exist ought to give them to the public and that if Senator Vance made the above charges that the fact ought to be made known to the Democrats of North Carolina, and that, further, if he has made other charges it is due Mr. Simmons and the Democratic party that they should be specifically informed of them.

As the old darkeys used to say, "Well, I do believe!" But no human could ever have believed that he would live to see the day when even Mr. Simmons—who made the deal with Butlerites at Clinton to sell out the Democracy, got whipped out of it by the OBSERVER, and then had the hardihood to write his Harrity letter—when even Mr. Simmons, the bolter, could have the effrontery to insinuate that Vance was making Republican and Populist charges—Vance who never bolted a Democratic platform or nominee.

Thus has inexorable fate (and fact) driven Mr. Simmons to take the final plunge of insulting Senator Vance under his own name, and of thereby rendering it impossible for a self-respecting Senate—an essential part of the Appointing Power, of which Senator Vance is an honored member—for a self-respecting Senate to confirm him under any circumstances.

THE PENALTY OF FIGHTING IN THE OPEN.

But Mr. Simmons cannot escape the penalty attaching to his new role. As we have before had occasion to say, more than once, Mr. Simmons's true fort lies in fighting under cover. Whenever he shows his head, he loses it, so to speak, and gets hurt.

Thus:

In order to excite Democratic sympathy for himself and antipathy for Senator Vance, he broadcasts over the State, through telegrams of the daily press, a minute statement of the Republican and Populist charges against him—which, by the way, nobody ever heard of until it became evident that the Democratic Finance committee was against him. In doing this (an act of desperation, of course, but none the less, for that reason, entailing its just consequences) he commits himself to an obligation to give publicity to the OBSERVER's Democratic charges.

There he is! hit in the head again, as soon as he puts it out.

Will he recognize his obligation? We shall see.

We may say, that Mr. Simmons can doubtless get the specifications to the OBSERVER's charges (in their present formal shape) by applying to Senator Jones.

And he could add to his publication a copy of the Marion Butler headed platform which he advocated at Clinton—leaving out the heading, if he stickles on *it* and wants that part proved before the committee.

And he might favor us with an answer to the 13 short questions printed in the OBSERVER of November 30, particularly the ones which read this way:

3. Was he not chairman of the Democratic State Committee when he induced the Clinton convention to vote down the resolution endorsing the Chicago platform?

4. Did the Weaverite bolters promise him, if he induced the convention to vote down the Chicago platform, to support the Cleveland Elector?

5. If they did so promise, why did he not induce the purged convention to reconsider the platform question and adopt the Chicago platform when the bolters broke faith by bolting and nominating a Weaver Elector?

10. Who brought up the question of "divorcing the State from the National ticket" in the State committee, as divulged by him (Mr Simmons) in his letter to Mr. Kenan?

He might also repudiate the claim that he won a "great" victory, instead of leaving the party, as he did, 14,000 in the minority.

MR. SIMMONS AND THE SENATORS.

The reader will observe that Mr. Simmons gives out the text of a letter which he says he received from Senator Ransom. Some of our contemporaries, we regret to see (and we are sure they will soon regret their action themselves), have made this alleged letter the basis of a very serious conditional charge against Senator Vance. When our contemporaries have had as much experience with Mr. Simmons and his methods as the Observer, they will take for granted the untruth of any statement made by him, unless corroborated. We propose to demonstrate that the alleged Ransom letter must be either an invention, or an incorrect or garbled copy. Thus:

We have indisputable proof—that is, the word of Mr. Chas. N. Vance, the Senator's son and secretary, as above indicated—that the Observer's charges (and these, as the reader will see, concern, Mr. Simmons's honor) were filed by Senator Vance, or his secretary for him, some three weeks ago, with the sub-committee. Now, if Senator Ransom was able to ascertain from the committee that Republicans and Populists had filed frivolous charges with the committee, he would certainly be able, in the diligent search Mr. Simmons represents him to have made, to ascertain that Senator Vance had filed the OBSERVER's most important charges. Therefore it follows that Senator Ransom would not write a letter to Mr. Simmons, or anyone, whose purport is that of the letter Mr. Simmons prints as his. If it were Mr. Simmons's letter, we would, of course, understand that he was quibbling, as usual, on the use of a word, that is, on the difference between "committee," and "sub-committee." But the letter is given as Senator Ransom's, and Senator Ransom does not quibble.

Again: if the mails didn't miscarry as to a portion only of the Senators, every Senator (including Senator Ransom) had in his hands on Tuesday morning, January 16th, an advance sheet of the page of the OBSERVER of January 18th, entitled "Vance versus Simmons—The Senate and the Federal Appointing Power." This contained the text of the charges, and the statement *that they had been filed*. Senator Vance was present at the Senate that day, and a word of inquiry from Senator Ransom would have elicited the whole story from him. As everybody who knows Senator Ransom knows that he would not wait until Senator Vance had gone to Florida to ask him about such an important North Carolina matter alleged to have taken place in his (Senator Vance's) own committee, it is again plain that Senator Ransom would not write such a letter as that imputed to him.

Besides the foregoing *reductio ad absurdum*, there is internal evidence in the alleged letter itself that Senator Ransom would not write it, *if*, as Mr. Simmons claims, Senator Ransom is still his friend. Thus: Mr. Simmons quotes Senator Ransom as writing these words, "Some charges have been presented to the Finance Committee to try and excite Republican prejudice against you." Then follow the alleged Hussey, Cook and Wray charges. Now, if, as is claimed for Mr. Simmons, the difficulty is that the solid body of Republicans are thirsting for his blood, where is the necessity for "exciting their prejudice" any more? If, therefore, Senator Ransom is Mr. Simmons's friend, he is too good a tactician to give Mr. Simmons's case away, that way.

It is perhaps interesting, though of small value, to quote Mr. Simmons in disproof of the assertion in his alleged Ransom letter that there were no charges filed by or for Mr. Hale. In the Raleigh News and Observer of the 24th of January, Mr. Simmons is reported as saying to its reporter these words:

"I am not aware of any charges preferred against me by others than the Republicans, the Populists, *and Mr. Hale.*"

As to Sentor Vance, we have not heard that he has filed any charges of his own. No doubt he relies upon his colleagues to stand up to him against Mr. Simmons's taunts and insults.

ALL OF WHICH

Reminds us—that is, the sudden Flutter in the Dovecote, &c., after so many repeated, but unheeded, warnings—of a story they used to tell about Mr. Dick ———, a somewhat self-indulgent gentleman, who travelled the State, about fifteen or twenty years ago, in the interest of a prominent North Carolina institution. Mr. Dick stopped at a hotel where electric calls had just been put in the rooms. Delighted with this aid to his comfort, he soon found that it was as dead sea fruit; for the servants ceased to heed. So he got him a jack-knife with a strong back-bone, and, fixing the blade in the wood-work, brought the end of the handle down sharply and perennially, so to speak, upon the electric button; and turned over in bed for another nap. Hardly had he entered upon the second stage of sleep, when the reposeful clerk, now in a frenzy with all the servants in the house at his heels, burst into the room with "Good gracious! Mr. Dick, what on earth is the matter? Everybody has turned out, thinking the house's a-fire!" And Mr. Dick, beaming gently, said: "Ah, you've come, have you?"

With this difference: That the Observer has now forced Mr. Simmons to do the pressing of the button, *also*.

WILL MR. SIMMONS SUBMIT TO AN INVESTIGATION?

As the Republican and Populist charges are frivolous, and as all the Republicans and Senator Vance added are several votes in the minority, it follows that it is the OBSERVER's charges which are holding Mr. Simmons up in a Democratic Senate. That being so, why doesn't Mr. Simmons demand of the committee a searching investigation if conscious of innocence? The Democracy will insist upon knowing if it be true that he betrayed them.

R. H. BATTLE, ESQUIRE.

Among the distinguished gentlemen of the legal profession from abroad who have been attending the Fuller trial in this city, we were delighted to greet again the writer's old friend, Richard H. Battle, Esquire. Mr. Battle is not only, like all of his name that we ever heard of, a man of singularly pure and exalted character, but he is one of the very ablest of the able lawyers of North Carolina. It is a matter greatly to be regretted that those North Carolinians who are said to enjoy the favor of Mr. Cleveland were unable to secure for Mr. Battle, and therefore for North Carolina, the United States Circuit Court Judgeship which lately went to our neighbor on the South. As matters go, such an appointment would have been especially creditable to the powers that be, in view of Mr. Battle's long and distinguished services to the Democratic party as Chairman of the State Executive Committee. Under his honest administration of his great trust, the State never gave even a hint of wavering in its allegiance to the Democratic party.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The University baseball team has a number of engagements ahead, says the Greensboro correspondent of the Charlotte Observer. The first game will be with Yale some time in March.

* * *

The stirring of the matter of Democratic platforms in the State press, must be very offensive to Mr. Simmons who induced a convention to repudiate the Democratic platform and adopt what was practically the Populist platform.

* * *

We infer from a sentence in the Messenger that the Goldsboro Argus has been talking about the Observer. The Argus is a polite sheet, and it is out of consideration, we suppose, for the Observer's feelings, that it has kept away from this office for several weeks past.

* * *

Our esteemed Raleigh contemporary of Tuesday, in the course of an editorial on Populists and bolters, admirably says: "The law of the party should be upheld by the teachers—and the newspapers are the teachers. As far as we have observed, the Messenger has not departed from the platform, and it need not be disturbed at criticism whose inappropriateness will be apparent when the party meets this summer to nominate candidates, and incidentally shall reaffirm the true Democratic doctrine."

VANCE, THE BELOVED.

The Mighty People Beginning to Speak Out.

NEWBERN, N. C., Jan. 27, 1894.

Editor of the Observer:

SIR: Many of the most prominent Democrats of this city and surrounding country, although quiet and having but little to say, *as yet*, are becoming very indignant at the abuse and censure of Senator Vance, by a few Democratic politicians and newspapers.

Senator Vance has more friends in North Carolina to-day than any man in the State, and the sooner those politicians and newspapers find it out the better it will be for the party.

I might write much more, but decline doing so at present. But will say that Senator Vance has hundreds, thousands, yes, tens of thousands of friends in North Carolina who will stand by him until the last.

Yours, &c.

DEMOCRAT.

[The people are not likely soon to forget that Vance, faithful Senator as he is, voted against the unconditional repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act—nor, for that matter, that he was paired against Van Alen and Hornblower.]

THE FULLER TRIAL.

Following is the evidence in full given in this interesting trial. The trial is still in progress, and we therefore make no comments and omit reference to the uncompleted arguments:

FRIDAY MORNING.

Dr. John H. Marsh was the first witness examined: I am a physician; been practicing since May, 1889, a Jefferson College graduate; have a license from the State Board. I have been called to examine and treat gunshot wounds. I can tell after examining a wound whether it would produce death. I examined B. C. Parker; found wound between second and third ribs, on right side of breast-bone. I traced the wound; it went through the edge of the right lung; it passed through the heart and went through the lower edge of the left lung and through the diaphragm into the abdominal cavity. I found the ball lying on the left side of the spinal chord, (produced ball for exhibition—a 35 calibre ball). The wound produced Parker's death. I found him in front of Mrs. Cook's house, on the sidewalk—a little after two o'clock. As soon as the Coroner examined the body I made examination the same afternoon. I do not exactly remember the day of week; but it was the 11 day of August, 1893, in Fayetteville, on Hay street, between the crossing of the C. F. & Y. V. and Atlantic Coast Line railroads.

Cross-examined—I didn't find any other wounds—no bruises, I noticed nothing about the knees. I testified before the coroner's jury of no discoloration about the knees. I do not not think I found any discoloration, except evidences of settling of blood—none about the knees. I made a critical examination. He was untouched, saved as indicated.

Capt. Kingsbury stated: I have been sworn. I know B. C. Parker; we boarded at the same house. I saw him alive on the day he was killed. I was with him that day. I was sitting on the piazza that day after dinner at my boarding-house. Fuller came from down town and called me and asked if that man Parker was there. I replied, I will call him. He said, "No you needn't call him." Fuller went down towards the market house. Parker came out and says "are you going down town," says I, yes. By the bye, Fuller wants to see you. We walked along together, and when we got opposite Mrs. Cook's house, Fuller stood there, and said, "Parker I want to see you." I went right on. Parker stopped. I didn't stop until I got opposite Webb's. I there turned around and saw Parker on top of Fuller hitting him. The next thing I heard was a shot. Parker and I were talking in ordinary conversation. Parker had nothing in his hand.

Cross examined: I had eaten my dinner. Parker had eaten his dinner. I board at Walton's. It is about forty paces to where Fuller stood. Fuller's manner was same as usual when he came and inquired for Parker. I have known Fuller for sixteen years; was intimate with him. Fuller stood at the end of Mrs. Cook's piazza next to the Market House, as Parker and I met him, in a little nook of the piazza, leaning against the railing of the piazza. Any one could have seen him; he was not concealed at all. Nothing in his hands. Hands were not behind him. Parker's manner was as usual. I saw no one else before or behind me. Webb's from Mrs. Cook's is about 150 paces. I saw no person near Fuller and Parker on same side of street. I saw Fuller afterwards; he passed by me with his nose bleeding—blood running pretty freely.

Emma Taylor, (colored) being sworn, testified: I live up on the plank road, I was on Hay street on the day of the occurrence. I was on the South side of Hay street; right-hand side going down, I saw Mr. Kingsbury and Mr. Parker when they came out of Mr. Walton's gate. They were in front of me, going down street, I saw Mr. Fuller and Mr. Parker meet; I saw Fuller strike Parker, and Parker strike Fuller. Mr. Fuller was standing down near Mrs. Cook's. Fuller ran up to Parker. Fuller struck first. Parker then struck Fuller and both fell. I think Mr. Parker knocked Mr. Fuller down. Parker was down on his knees after Fuller fell and was striking him. I was near them and I stopped. I then heard a pistol shot. As Fuller was falling he turned loose something. It was something dark. I saw the pistol, Mr. Fuller fired it. They were on the ground. The pistol was in his right hand. When I saw Mr. Parker fall I ran back up street. I was not examined before the Coroner.

Cross-examined—I first told the story at the hotel the other night—Tuesday night. Question—you never told counsel for defendant the same thing you tell here? Answer—I didn't tell you all, because I was not sworn. Uncle Josh Hardy came after me to come down here. I didn't know it was not a summons, Fuller and Parker ran together, when they met. Fuller had something in his hand, when he was falling, and it fell from his hand. I don't know that Parker was next to me. Fuller's face was to me. What Fuller had in his hand fell off his hand next to the fence. They fell kind of together. Parker struck Fuller seven or eight times after he knocked him down. I couldn't see what Fuller was doing. Parker was striking him with both hands, and was in the act of striking him when the pistol fired. I think the pistol was on his right side when Fuller was down. I couldn't help but see the pistol when it fired. I was very close to them. Fuller struck Parker in the face. Parker then knocked him down. Soon afterwards the pistol fired. I didn't see any bruises on Fuller. I live up on the Northern plank road. I was going down to Mr. Holland's, on Dick street I came down the railroad. I always went this way because I thought it was the nearest. I went to Mr. Holland's to carry some clothes to my mother. I have worked with several people in town. I once worked with Mrs. John M. Rose. We fell out. She charged me with stealing a baby dress and I sauced her. I worked for Mr. Geo. Brandt. I had no falling out with Mrs. Brandt. I was not accused of taking anything there. I left because her woman came back. I am married to Tom Taylor. I have three children; been married five years; oldest child is seven years old.

Mrs. McIntyre being sworn, said: I live on Hay street, about half-way between C. F. & Y. V. Railroad and Atlantic Coast Line. Live opposite Mrs. Cook's. I was in my house, sitting near the front door on the day of the occurrence. I saw Mr. Fuller in front of Mrs. Cook's house leaning against the piazza. He was at the end nearest the market. He was leaning with his left hand on the banister, and right hand back of him. He would occasionally step out and look in the direction of Mrs. Walton's house and then step back, resuming his former posture. He remained there, I suppose, about ten minutes. It was about 2 o'clock. I looked off for a few minutes, and when I looked back, Mr. Fuller and Mr. Parker were fighting—when I saw them fighting I though one of them was my husband who resembled Mr. Parker in size; but I recognized Mr. Fuller. They were hitting each other with their fists—they were standing. Both fell to the ground. Parker then bit Fuller with his fist several times; Parker rose up on his knees' and Fuller shot him, I couldn't see anything in Parker's hands. I saw Fuller draw his pistol from his pocket; I think it was a rear pocket. Parker was not beating Fuller when Fuller shot him. He was in the act of getting up. After the pistol fired, Parker fell over to Fuller's right. Parker fell with his head toward the market and a little over toward the sidewalk. I found out one was not my husband by sending over the servant girl. Henry Lilly Cook was the first one to get to the parties.

Cross-examined—I didn't go over myself. The wing of the house I live in is a little off from the street—shrubbery in yard. Fuller could be seen from either up or down the street. The railing of the piazza is higher than Fuller's head. Fuller could reach up and rest his hand on the railing. I didn't see them meet. I didn't see them go together. I didn't see any one on the street near the parties before the shooting. I couldn't see one hundred yards up the street from where I was. I couldn't see Mrs. Walton's house. I saw the pistol in Fuller's hand after he fell; saw him draw it out of his pocket. I saw nothing in his hand before he fell.

Re-direct by State—Two steps from ground to floor of my house I could see down the street as far as Webb's. Fuller would step out and look up the street.

B. C. Gorham testified: On the 11th of last August, at the time of the occurrence, I was sitting on my front porch, about fifteen or so feet from the street. I heard the report of a pistol, and I ran to my front gate, and looking up street I saw one man on the ground and another (Mr. Fuller) getting up. I ran there. Some one on Mr. Cook's piazza remarked, "What is this?" I found Mr. Parker on the ground on his back, both arms extended outwards. I found Mr. H. L. Cook there. We both knelt down and lifted the body of Parker and straightened his neck. He gasped several times. We cut his shirt open. His shirt was on fire. I saw where the ball had gone in. Looking around I found a pair of knucks on Parker's left on the ground, about three feet away. I picked up the knucks and laid them on a pillow that had been brought. They were dark colored knucks. I don't know who picked the knucks up from the pillow. They were exhibited at the coroner's inquest.

Cross-examination—My house is east of where the occurrence took place—two lots below. My porch is about 20 feet from my front gate. Fuller was just to the left of Parker with his face down street when I reached him. He was a little nearer me than Parker. The knucks were on Parker's left side on a line with his head. I did not see Parker fall. Henry Cook reached them as I did. No one else was in sight. There may have been others present. I never noticed Capt. Kingsbury pass. I was playing with my child. As I got there some one says, "Why did you do this?" and Ed. Fuller remarked, "he had been beating me." His face was right bloody. I don't recollect any marks or bruises on Parker's face, it was not bloody.

Dr. J. W. McNeill testified: I went to the scene of the occurrence about twenty minutes afterwards. I was acting as coroner. These knucks were given me. (Showing iron knucks, knucks examined by jury.) They were given to me at the time of the inquest by Mr. H. L. Cook.

David Watkins testified: I live in Fayetteville. I work at the Wilson Short-Cut Depot. I saw Fuller the night before Parker was killed. He was frequently there. On Monday or Tuesday night the week of the homicide he showed me a pair of knucks, and said: "I got these as a pattern by which to mould me a pair heavier than these." I saw them about twelve months ago. I had them once and gave them to Jarvis Buckingham. Examining the knucks, the witness said: "I think these are the same knucks." He showed me a pistol, which he said he had bought, and said: "I haven't tried it—don't know whether I will keep it or not."

Cross-examined—Don't know whether it was Tuesday or Wednesday night. Have known Fuller all his life. I always carry a pistol. I have seen Fuller with a pistol frequently. He said he wanted heavier knucks—to weigh about half a pound. These are very light knucks. Fuller generally carried a pistol.

J. W. Morris, testified: I know Fuller. Saw him on the day of the inquest. Had a conversation with him in the sheriff's office. I went out in the passage with him, he having said he wanted to see me. He asked me to see "Monk" (David Watkins) and tell him to say nothing about what he showed him the other night. I saw "Monk" and told him. Mr. Fuller and I are very friendly. Not related.

Cross-examined—Fuller always carried a pistol. I don't know that he was in the habit of carrying knucks.

David Watkins re-called, said: I had a conversation after the homicide with Mr. J. W. Morris. He delivered a message to me from Mr. Fuller. He told me that Mr. Fuller said, "Please don't say anything about what he had shown me the other night." He had shown me nothing except the knucks.

At 12:45 the Court took a recess until 2:30 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court was re-opened promptly at 2:30 o'clock.

Miss Emma Steel, the prospective bride of deceased, was sworn and testified as follows: I live in Fayetteville and have lived here all my life. I am acquainted with Mr. Fuller. I was also acquainted with Mr. Parker. Both gentlemen were frequent visitors at my house. I saw Mr. Parker on Monday night at my house. Mr. Fuller and my sister were also present. There was conversation between my sister Lula and Mr. Parker in the presence of Mr. Fuller. Sister Lula and Fuller were on the front piazza, and Mr. Parker and myself were on the back piazza. Sister Lula and Mr. Fuller came on the back piazza where Mr. Parker and I were. My sister said, "Mr. Parker I understand you said to-day that I was a liar." Mr. Parker said he did not understand, and asked what she meant. The witness said: "Mr. Fuller said he would treat me as any other street negro." Mr. Parker said: "Miss Lula, I did say that was a lie." My sister (said witness) grew very angry with Mr. Parker and abused him badly. Mr. Parker did not reply. Mr. Fuller and my sister then left and went down to my brother's house. I live on Mumford street. My brother lives several houses below Mr. Walton's boarding house. I did not see Mr. Fuller any more until after Parker was killed. I was engaged to be married to Mr. Parker. "Do you know," asked State counsel, "whether, Mr. Fuller and your sister were engaged to be married?" To this question the counsel for defence excepted. Witness answered, "No, I don't know."

Miss Addie Chandler was sworn and testified as follows: I live in Fayetteville at the residence of Mr. Steel; have been living there seventeen or eighteen years. I was acquainted with both Mr. Fuller and Mr. Ben. Parker. I saw Mr. Fuller at Mr. Steel's on Monday night, Wednesday night and Thursday night the week Mr. Parker was killed. Mr. Parker was killed on Friday. I don't know whether Miss Lula and Mr. Fuller were engaged or not. I heard a conversation on Wednesday night between Mr. Fuller and Miss Lula with reference to getting married. [The question eliciting this answer, which was allowed

(*Continued on third page.*)

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WHAT IT DOES: It causes the body to absorb ATMOSPHERIC OXYGEN, and draws from nature's laboratory the agent of its curative effects.

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The Spring Term commences on the eighteenth day of Janaaray, but students may enter at any time, and several have intimated their intention of coming on the first of the month.

For "Annual Announcement" and School Journal, containing full particulars respecting the School,

Address Maj. J. W. YEREX, Supt., FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

12—21—93

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If you have your interests at heart you'll call and examine his prices.

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CIGARETTE

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National Tobacco and Cigarette Company.

IT IS THE BEST

Cigarette in Fayetteville.

CALL AND TRY IT.

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11—30—93 tf

Fat Mackerel,
Choice Codfish,
Sugar Cured Hams,
Good Flour,
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STRAIGHT AND PREPARED.
Raisins.
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and, knowing the value of money, these goods are all for sale for that commodity at live and let live prices.

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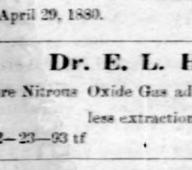


DRS. HUNTER, DENTISTS

Northeast Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 29, 1880. tf

Dr. E. L. HUNTER.

Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

2—23—93 tf

Dr. J. Vance McGougan

Has located here and offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

10—26—93 3m

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D.

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH

Office N. E. Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

11—10—92

S. H. MacRAE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

10—6, 92—tf

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his

LAW OFFICE

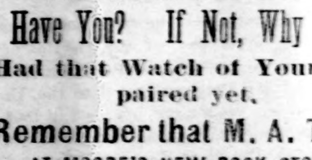
from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.

N. A. SINCLAIR.

4—13—93

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



After 8 years experience offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. S. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

Have You? If Not, Why Not, Had that Watch of Yours repaired yet.

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THE EASTER TERM OF THE FIFTY-Second School Year will begin

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Special attention paid to Physical Culture and Hygiene. Address the Rector.

1—4—93 2m REV. B. SMEDES, A. M.

Polo on Skates.

Be sure to go to see the game of Polo played at F. L. L. I. Armory on February 6th. It will be the finest thing you have witnessed this season. Price of admission 25 cents.

(Concluded from second page)

by the Court, was excepted to by defendant's counsel and exception noted.] Witness said: Mr. Fuller told Miss Lula that he would marry her in two or three days and take her away from those people where she would never see them any more. For her to pack her trunk and take it to her brother's. This was early in the night. I saw Mr. Fuller after that hour, about 9:30 or later. He was on the front piazza at Mr. Steel's, where, as I was going in the house, he told me to wait a minute. He said, "I am going to that fellow Parker, and I am going to call him what she did and lot's more besides; and then, if he resent it I will slap him in the face and spit in it, and if he resents that, I will shoot (or kill) him." I told him if he did he would be hung. I then went in the house. Mr. Fuller made no answer to my remark that he would be hung.

Cross-examined: I have lived at Mr. Steel's for seventeen or eighteen years; that is my home. I have lived there ever since I came to Fayetteville. I did not eavesdrop to hear the conversation between Mr. Fuller and Miss Lula. I was out there with them. After the killing I went up to Dunn on a visit. I was visiting with Miss Emma Steel the family of Mr. Ed. Parker, brother to deceased, and Mr. Dupree, brother-in-law. I went on invitation from these two families. I met several gentlemen, among them Mr. Jones and Col. Argo. I did not know that I would see Col. Argo, but I expected to see Mr. Jones, knowing that he lived there. I saw Mr. Jones about two weeks after I got there. I did not talk this matter over with Mr. Jones. I did talk with Col. Argo. I do not know that he came there to talk with me about the matter. I had a conversation with Mrs. John Steel about this matter, but I did not tell her that I never heard Mr. Fuller make a threat against Mr. Parker. I read the evidence of the coroner, where Mrs. West testified that she had heard me say that Mr. Fuller had threatened Parker. I did not tell Mrs. Steel that I told Mrs. West. I did not tell Mrs Steel that I had heard Fuller threaten Parker. I didn't tell Mrs. Steel because I didn't choose to. I afterwards told Mrs. Steel. Since then I have been to Red Springs. I went with Emma Steel. I came back with her last Monday. I was summoned as a witness this morning. I did not come back purposely to testify in this case. I am going off, and I came back to make preparations for the trip. I have a good deal of feeling in this matter. I think it a very sad affair. I don't know whether I said I thought Fuller ought to be hung. I don't wont anybody hung. I have not furnished any money to prosecute this case. I paid my own way to Dunn, and Emma paid hers. Emma and I are friendly. Were friendly when we went to Dunn and Red Springs.

Re-direct from State—I was not friendly with Mr. Parker at the time. Mr. Fuller asked me what I thought about his (Fuller's) marriage. I told him I thought it the best thing they could do. I was born in Brunswick, Ga. My mother died when I was five months old. I came to live with Mrs. Steel when I was three years old. Mrs. Steel raised me. I am related to them. When we went to Dunn and Red Springs Miss Emma's health was not good, and she went off on account of her health, and I went her. I met Col. Argo at Mr. Dupree's house. I did make some statements to him there that I have made here.

The State here rested.

Mr. H. L. Cook, being sworn, testified: On the 11th of August I was at my mother's house, on Hay street. I was on the back porch, about 40 feet from the street. I heard a pistol shot and I immediately jumped up and ran out to the front. When I got to the door I could see two men on the ground on the outside of the walk next to the ditch. I did not recognize them at first, but when I asked, "What's that?" Fuller, whom I then recognized, said: "Ben Parker, he jumped on me without—(I did not catch the rest of his remark.) I then jumped over the banister and repeated my question. He then said, "He jumped on me without cause." Fuller was a little bloody. He talked excitedly. Parker was lying on his back with head down street. There is a tree standing near the spot with roots above ground. I never saw a soul when I went out. When I was going toward Parker I saw Capt. Kingsbury and young Webb coming up from toward Webb's house. It is about 125 feet from my mother's house to Mrs. Sheetz' house (where Mrs. McIntrye lives). There are some magnolia and other evergreens in Mrs. Sheetz' yard. There were no bruises about Parker's face. [His testimony here corroborated the testimony of Mr. Gorham as to condition of body of Parker.]

Cross-examined—There was no blood on the knucks. I saw them. The sidewalk is about twelve feet wide. Opposite where Fuller was standing, at the corner of the piazza, there stands a tree on the outer edge of the sidewalk. Above that tree seven or eight feet I found Parker's body on the extreme outer edge of the sidewalk. The door to Mrs. McIntyre's house is in view from the spot where Parker fell. I saw no one running.

Dr. W. C. McDuffie, medical expert, was called, sworn and testified as follow: I am a practicing physician. Graduated at the University of New York, and have practiced medicine for thirty-nine years. I have known E. J. Fuller all of his life. I am his family physician. I was called to see him about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 11th of August. I found Fuller at Sheriff Smith's office, sitting in a chair. He seemed to be suffering very much. I carefully examined him and found several (six) distinct wounds about the head and face. All very much swollen—four of them about the size of a bird egg—two above each brow, one on each side of forehead, one on the nose, one on the back of the neck under the collar. The skin was grained on each wound, but there was no blood coming from them. The skin was so grained and bruised that the human knuckles could not have done it. The wounds must have been made by some harder substance. The wound on the side of the head was made by something which carried away the hair and the outside cuticle. The wound on the nose was a breakage of the cartilage, flattening the nose. The under skin was not broken under either wound. While they were severe, I can't say that they were dangerous. They did not break the skull. I examined Fuller again a few days afterwards in jail. These wounds had all disappeared. At the first examination I found no blood except some in the ear, and I was satisfied that it came from inside of the head. I presume it came from the wound on the side of the head. All of the wounds on the face were of the same character. When I first visited him in jail he was suffering from a soreness in his side, and up on examination I found a hard swelling on the left side under the ribs. I suppose this swelling could have been caused by the pressure of the knee of a large man on his body. Fuller is a man of very light build, weighing, I suppose, about 125 or 130 pounds. He is not a strong man; has been afflicted a good deal in his life with scrofula, destroying a good deal of tissue in his body. I knew Mr. Parker. He was a stout, healthy, strong man and weighed, I suppose, about 180 pounds. I attended Fuller while in jail and treated him for malarial fever. He was for some time delirious. I attributed his delirium to wounds received on the head.

Cross examined by State's counsel, Dr. McDuffie said: I saw Mr. Fuller about three-quarters of an hour after the homicide. He had had his face washed, Capt. Robeson, his brother in-law, came after me, accompanied by Mr. H. McD. Robinson (his counsel). On driving to the Sheriff's office, I immediately examined Fuller. The inside skin was not broken. [The iron knuckles found near Parker the day he was killed were here exhibited.] Witness examined them, and in answer to the question, put by Col. Argo, as to whether it were possible for as strong a man as Mr. Parker was said to be to strike a man square in the face with such knucks without breaking the skin, said, "It is possible for a man to be struck without any breakage of the skin; but if the knucks were turned they would probably break the skin." Further examined, Dr. McDuffie said, "the blood in the ear might have been caused by the blow on the nose. Fuller's sickness was since last (November) term of the court. The swelling on the side must have been a hurt; don't think it was from scrofula. There was no contusion or discoloration.

Dr. H. W. Lilly was sworn and testified: I am a physician. Graduated in 1878, in Virginia Medical College. Afterwards in Belleview Hospital, New York. I saw Mr. Fuller the day after the occurrence. I looked at the wounds. They were very severe. I made no minute examination. They were probably made by some substance harder than the first. I examined the wound on the neck. It was swollen. I don't think the wound on the side of the head could have been made by the fist. I have known Fuller all my life. Do not consider him a robust man. Have known him to suffer from scrofula. I think he was debilitated by scrofula. I didn't know Parker personally. Have seen him frequently. He was a strong man, or had that appearance.

Cross-examined by State—Practiced seven years after graduation. Since then have been engaged in other business. When I saw Fuller next day, his wounds were all naked; no plaster on any of them.

The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock next day.

SATURDAY SESSION.

Court was opened promptly at the hour, and there was scarcely room for the Judge and officers of the Court and members of the bar to pass in. Fuller had the appearance of having rested comfortably during the night. He listened attentively to the testimony. His general expression and bearing have at no time indicated any apprehension that he would be convicted. In fact, he has expressed confidence that the testimony as detailed would suffice to convince the public that in the killing of Parker he acted in self-defence.

TESTIMONY FOR DEFENCE.

The first witness announced by the defence was Mrs. John A. Steel, who being sworn, testified as follows: I am the wife of Mr. John Steel, the son of Mr. Sam. Steel and a brother of Miss Emma Steel. I live on the South side of Hay street, near the railroad crossing. I am acquainted with Miss Addie Chandler. She is a frequent visitor at my house. The morning after the difficulty I had conversation with Miss Chandler and I told her that Mrs. West testified that she had said that Fuller had threatened Parker. She denied it. Said that she never spoke to Mrs. West in her life. That is all I ever heard Miss Chandler say about Mr. Fuller making any threats. I never heard her say that she heard Mr. Fuller mak any threats.

Mr. Robert Strange, a civil engineer then testified:

"I have made plats of the street and location of the houses (here the plats are introduced.) I made the plats yesterday and the day before. I was assisted by Col. Morrison, who is also a civil engineer. From Mrs. Cook's to Webb's hotel is 147 feet to the eastern edge. To the western side it is 106½. To Gorham's gate it is 90½ feet. To the western side of Gorham's lot it is 60¼. To John Steel's house it is 39 feet. To Otterburg's house it is 341 feet. To Mrs. Carson's it is 230 feet. To Sheetz's (Mrs. McIntyre's) house it is 155 feet. The sidewalk on the north side of the street is 5½ feet. The pavement in front of Mrs. Cook's house is 9.7 to the fence. The niche spoken of is one foot wide. The porch is 28 feet long. The height of the fence is about 4 feet. The tree is 3 feet from an east line of the house. A person sitting in the wing of the Sheetz house cannot see Webb's house. A person standing in the eastern niche could see a long distance. There is nothing to obstruct the view. The magnolia in Mrs. Sheetz's yard does not obstruct a view from the door of the wing of the house to where Parker was killed. The roots around the tree jut out of the ground, and surround the tree 1¼ to 2 feet, and are an inch to two incehs high."

Tom Cain (colored) then testified as follows:

"I was at the old Otterburg building cleaning brick (341 feet away.) I saw two men coming down the street. I was talking to Jim Strauder and Josh Hadley. I looked around and saw the men going down to the ground. Parker was on top beating Fuller and was doing so when Fuller shot him. I saw Albert Webb run there." Albert Webb has gone to judgment (dead.) I saw no one running away from there." (This to contradict Emma Taylor's testimony.)

The cross examination of this witness brought out nothing new.

L. C. Jones testified: I was on the porch at Mrs. Carson's house the day of the occurrence. I saw Ed. Fuller walking up and down the street in front of Mrs. Cook's with his hands folded behind his back. He started into Mrs. John Steel's but came out. He subsequently took a seat on the edge of the piazza of Mrs. Cook's house, with his left arm resting on the banister of the piazza. I soon saw Capt. Kingsbury and Mr. Parker coming down the street. When they got to Fuller, Mr. Parker stopped and Capt. Kingsbury went on. I looked off, and when I looked back Parker and Fuller were scuffling on the ground. Mr. Parker was on top of Fuller, with his left hand in his collar and striking him with his right hand. I soon heard a pistol shot, and saw Mr. Parker trying to get something out of Fuller's hand, and while he was attempting to do this fell over on the sidewalk. Fuller got up and came down the street. I then went across the street and met Fuller in front of Webb's bar. Fuller's face was very bloody. I saw nobody near the scene; saw no one running away. If any one had run away I would have seen them. At the time the pistol was fired Parker was striking Fuller. I was sitting on the east end of the piazza of Mrs. Carson's house.

Abe Henderson, colored, testified: I am a barber in this town. Have lived here 51 years. I saw Fuller in the afternoon on the day of the homicide. His face was bloody; his nose and left ear bleeding. Blood was on his moustache and shirt front. He washed his face in my shop. Fuller had wounds on his head.

DEFENDANT TESTIFIES.

E. J. Fuller himself was then placed on the stand, sworn and testified: I am 44 years old. Have lived in various places. The most of my time here in Fayetteville. I was acquainted with Parker several years. I was not intimate with him. We visited at the same house. At the time of the occurrence I was book-keeper in an insurance office, engaged with Col. John A. Pemberton. Occasionally Parker and I spoke. We were neither friends nor enemies. In January, 1893, I think it was, there was a little misunderstanking in the family of Mr. Sam Steel where we visited. That night Parker and I went there. Next morning I was going in the hotel, I met Parker coming down the street. I said to him, "O, Parker, you heard about that little affair up yonder last night. Don't say anything about it." He says, do you think I am a fool?" I said, "No." He said, "Let's make an agreement. If I dip in, you come to me and I will make it all right, and if you dip in, I will come to you, and in this way we will keep it from the public." I said "This agreement suits me." And we parted. A short time after that—probably two months—I was over at the bank, and as I crossed over I saw Mr. Parker. He saw me and came back to the crossing and stopped at the bill-board and waited until I came up. He said, you have broken that agreement—you've been talking about me." I said, "I don't recollect having said anything about you; what do you mean?" He said, "You have told that I said when Miss Emma Steel went down to Red Springs I was going to get a man to watch her," I told him, "Parker, I haven't done anything of the kind, and I will go with you and face anybody who says so." He said, "that is all right; I don't reckon it will make any difference; if it does, I will see you again." Whereupon he went on up the street. I have never heard anything more from that. On Monday night the 7th of August, I went up to Mr. Steel's house. As usual I went up to the steps and started to knock on the door. The front piazza runs the whole length of the house. Soem one went to the end of the piazza and spoke to me, saying "Here I am. I visit Miss Lula, and it was her that spoke. She is older than Miss Emma Steel. I walked over to where she was, I sat on a chair. I noticed that she was crying. I asked her what was the matter. She said Ben Parker had called her a liar. I asked her how he came to do it. She was crying and didn't give me any answer. Soon Mr. Parker came in. Some one met him, and they went on through the house. Miss Lula got up and went on in. I followed her. She passed through the house on to the back piazza. Mr. Parker and Miss Emma were sitting out there. Miss Lula said, leaning over the half-door, "Mr. Parker, I understand you say I am a liar." He replied, "I did not say so." Miss Lula turned and pointed at Miss Emma and says, "there is my author." Miss Emma jumped up and ran to Mr. Parker and said, "yes, you did; yes, you did, don't you recollect what I told you." He then said, "O, yes, I did say if she said that, she was a liar," or words to that effect. Miss Lula made some remark, and she and I returned to the front piazza. I saw Mr. Parker every night after that. I had no interview with him. I was at the house on Wednesday night; he passed me on the piazza and went to the door and knocked. I had no conversation with him on either of the nights afterwards. One night during the week of the occurence, Miss Lula and I were sitting on the piazza, when Miss Addie Chandler came in from the street. She passed on by to go into the house. I asked her to hold on and she came outside. I asked her about a piano she had bought, as to terms. We said nothing about Mr. Parker that night or afterwards. On Friday at dinner time, I went on up to dinner. I always wear a pistol; have carried a pistol for about twenty years, and I had a pistol that I got from Mr. Watson on Monday before. I had a pistol before, belonging to Dr. Lilly, which I returned to him the last of the previous week. I carried the pistol in a hip-pocket. I had a pair of knucks; got them from C. A. Holland, of Maxton, who gave them to me. I kept them in my pocket for some time and gave them to a friend—Mr. E. J. Lilly. I got them from him on Monday morning of the week of homicide. Got them for the following reason. On Saturday night I was sitting in front of a barber shop. A young man named Bethel and some one else got into a difficulty with one or two colored men on the street; one of them got a brick and went away. Some one remarked that they were going to set for them. On Monday I got the knucks to defend myself against the colored man whom I was warned against as having threatened to set for each one of us. About the time I was going to dinner I went over and rented the pistol. I showed the knucks to David Watkins that week. On Friday, when I went up to dinner—11th day of August I was sitting in dinning room. I thought I saw Parker pass up street. I board at Miss Hattie Starr's, east of Walton's house, where Parker boarded. I walked out after dinner, and walker to Walton's gate and asked Kingsbury if Parker was in. He said, "I think he is, I will go and see and tell him you want to see him." I told him, "Never mind, I will see him some other time." I went on down the street. I had an engagement with Robbie Dye to go hunting. I was going to shoot doves and bull-bats. When I got down to Mrs. Cook's piazza I thought I heard some ladies talking in the room, and I stopped, I then walked on down to Mr. Steel's house to ask how his sick baby was, but before I reached the steps I heard dishes rattling, and concluding that they were at dinner I came out, walked back up the street and saw Capt. Kingsbury and Parker coming down. I walked to Mrs. Cook's piazza and sat down on the edge of the piazza where it extends under the banister and my left arm on the railing. I had nothing in my hand. They came by. I spoke to Parker, saying, "Parker, I want to see you a minute." He stopped and said, "Well, what is it?" I said, "I want to have a little talk with you about that agreement. Let's go up here and sit down on the steps." He said: "No, I'll go nowhere. What do you want to see me about?" Said I: "Well, about that little agreement of ours." He says: "Well, what about it?" I was then standing with my hand on the banister. I said: "Well, you had no right to say anything the other night. He said: "I have the same right that I have to beat that d——d face off of you," and struck me. When he struck me I staggered. He struck me a hard lick but don't know whether he had anything in his hand. He struck me a second time and grabbed me and threw me down; got me by the throat with his left hand and beat me in the face with his right hand. (Here he indicated on what part of the body he received the blows.) The lick on the nose was given after I was down. My left jaw was years ago broken in two places. One of Parker's blows was on this jaw. I twisted around on the ground and pulled the pistol out of my pocket. He was kneeling over me; had me by the throat, beating me. I put the pistol against his right shoulder, and as I went to pull the trigger, something struck the pistol and knocked it down about six inches. I pulled the trigger, but did not hear it fire. I was lying on my back and held the pistol in my right hand, and Parker kneeled over me and attempted to take the pistol out of my hand, lying across me. He began to weaken and slacked his hold. I raised him and pushed him, and he got partly up on his knees and fell over. I then got almost up and fell back on one knee. Just then Mr. Cook came up and asked me who that was. I told him Ben Parker—he had jumped on me without a cause. That was before I got up off the ground, about the time I straightened up the second time. I then walked down to Henderson's barbershop to wash my hands and face. [Here Court adjourned until 3 o'clock.]

AFTEROON SESSION.

The Court convened promptly at 3 o'clock. Fuller was recalled to the stand and continued his statement.

I never attempted to use any knucks in my altercation with Parker. Don't know how the knucks got there. They were in my pants pocket when I went there. If I pulled them out I have no recollection of it. I never attempted to strike Parker with them. Never attempted to strike Parker at all. When I pulled my pistol I thought Parker would kill me. I did not see anything in Parker's hand, except an umbrella. I think he dropped it before he struck me.

Cross-examined by the State—I did tell Mr. Morris to go and tell Watkins not to say anything about what I had shown him. I had no special object in not wanting him to say anything about it. I was engaged to Miss Lula Steel. [Question as to whether he was objectionable to the family was objected to by the defendant's counsel, and the question was ruled out.] I did not have the conversation with Miss Chandler that she said I had with her. I did not tell her what I was going to do to Parker. On Monday night I followed Miss Lula out to the back piazza, where she asked Parker if he called her a liar. I did not hear Miss Emma remind Mr. Parker that he had told her that you said you would whip her like a street negro. There was a difficulty among the girls. Somebody had said that Miss Emma was going to use a razor on somebody. I sent her word if she came dancing around me with a razor I would whip her myself. I was waiting for Mr. Parker on the day we had the difficulty. I went up to the Walton House to ask Capt. Kingsbury if Mr. Parker was there. While waiting at Cook's piazza I did not occasionally step out and look up street. I got the knucks Monday morning, and the pistol about noon. Don't recollect whether I had knucks and pistol in same pocket. Can't remember where I had knucks. I was going to take knucks and pistol with me hunting—just going to carry them along, I did not strike nor offer to strike Ben Parker. I did not have any opportunity to strike him. I put the pistol up to his shoulder with the view of disarming him. Court adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock.

Monday January 29th

MISS LULA STEEL,

the young lady about whom the difficulty was said to have originated, was the first witness examined. She said: I live on Mumford street; I live with my father. I am acquainted with Fuller. I was engaged to be married to him. I remember the occurrence of that week. I never heard Fuller threaten Parker. Miss Addie Chandler is my first cousin. She lives with us. Mr. Fuller and I were sitting on the front piazza on Thursday night. Fuller said he was going to Parker as a gentleman. "I am going to tell him," he said, "if he will apologize to you (Miss Lula) that I will apologize to Miss Emma for what I have said." Miss Chandler was present. No one else present.

Cross-examined by State—Miss Addie got Fuller to try a piano; don't remember when it was. This was sometime before the homicide I think. Parker said he would apologize to me for calling me a liar. My sister told me that Mr. Parker had called me a liar about a razor. My sister said she had been advised to cut me with a razor. Fuller said if she came dancing around him with a razor he would whip her. (She said if I held her for some one else to whip her she would cut me with a razor). I told my sister what Fuller had said. She told Parker, and she told me that Parker said I was a liar; on Monday morning. Monday night I asked Parker about it. He said "who told you?" I said, "no matter; is it so?" I said, "there is my author!" and pointed to my sister. Then my sister said something to him and Mr. Parker in a loud tone said, "yes I did call you one." I was standing in the door between the dining-room and back piazza. I said to my mother, "that's what we get for allowing such a low down man as that to come to the house." I didn't know much about Mr. Parker. He had a good name—peaceable, quiet man. I then went down to my brother's. Mr. John Steel is my brother. I saw Parker every night after that. Fuller came to the house every night. Nothing more was said about it. Miss Chandler was with us on the front piazza Thursday night. Don't know where Fuller was on Thursday. He told me Thursday night that he had been at his office. He didn't tell me on Wednesday night where he had been. He told me that he sat on Miss Hattie Starr's piazza, and that he intended if Mr. Parker went by to see him. Fuller didn't tell me that he had watched for Parker three hours on Thursday. I did not tell Miss Addie or Miss Emma that Fuller did that. I did not see my sister on Sunday. She was not at home. I did not see her nor Miss Alice Smith. I did not say I begged him not to do it, when my sister said, "He has blasted my life." I did not examine Fuller's pockets. I never told Miss Addie Chandler that I turned Fuller's pockets wrong side out. I never heard Fuller make any threats. My sister and myself frequently quarrelled about the two men visiting our house. I have not seen Mr. Fuller since his confinement. Have had two notes from him. I am staying at my brother's. When Miss Addie was on the piazza with us we were talking about marrying. He offered her a home. He did not say I will take you away where you will not see these people any more, because she had always been devoted to me. The fuss hastened up the matter.

Eugene Watson examined—Fuller met me Friday (the morning of homicide.) He told me to have his gun cleaned up; to load him up some cartridges—that he had an engagement to go bull-bat hunting that evening; going to ask a man in 71st township where there was the best place for doves. He said: "I want to go out there to-morrow." Said he we come after the gun after dinner.

Rev. A. J. McKelway examined: I am a minister of the Gospel—Presbyterian Church. I saw Miss Lula Steel and Miss Chandler next day after the homicide. I went around to Mrs. Steel's. Miss Lula was exceedingly nervous, and weeping, Miss Chandler was comforting her. Miss Chandler said, "Don't bear it so hardly. Mr. Fuller is a good man; he is a Christian." I esteem Fuller to be a man of good character. I have known him over a year. His general character is in the main good.

State asked him—Who said so? Answer—"The elders of my church have all given favorable expressions of opinion as to his character." "That was when he joined my church." "I have never heard that he was a rowdy. I have heard that he was of a boastful disposition. Never heard he was untruthful. I have heard several, four or five, say that he was untruthful, in a boastful way. I have never heard that he was the biggest liar in Fayetteville. I have been here about two years. I have never heard Miss Chandler's character discussed. Don't know anything about it."

Re-examined by the defence: Mr. Fuller joined my church the last Sunday in last March. [Question as to his deportment to by the State and was not pressed.]

H. L. Cook re-called: Question by the State—Do you know the general character of Miss Chandler? Answer—"Yes; good. The character of Miss Lula Steel and Mrs. John Steel is good."

Ex-Sheriff R. W. Hardie testified: The character of Fuller is good. I have known him from earliest childhood.

Examined by State—I have not been active in this case. I am friendly with Fuller. I have had a good deal of conversation with his attorneys; have given them considerable information. I don't know that he is a rowdy. He is far from a rowdy. His desire has been to be considered the wit of the community. He is of a kindly disposition and harmless in the community. I never heard of Fuller carrying knucks and pistol.

Question by State—would you regard a man who carried pistols and knucks all the time as a harmless man? This question was objected to by counsel for defense, and discussed. [Question over-ruled by Judge.]

Col. J. A. Pemberton was sworn and testified: I have lived here since 1847. I have known Fuller since he was a little boy. His general character is good. He was book keeper in my office. Has been with me off and on for about ten years. Fuller was accustomed to carrying a pistol. I saw him the day of the homicide. He was in my office attending to his duties as usual. Never noticed anything unusual in his manner on Thursday. He never told me anything about the trouble at Mrs Steel's.

Robbie Dye examined—I had an engagement with Fuller to go hunting with him the afternoon of the homicide, made the day before.

Dr. Lilly recalled by defence—I have known Fuller all my life. His general character is good.

Mr. A. H. Slocomb sworn and examined: I have known Fuller for twenty-seven years. His character is in the main good.

Mr. Z. B. Newton, sworn and examined. The character of E. J. Fuller is good. He had the reputation of carrying a pistol. Never heard of his carrying knucks.

Dr. McDuffie re-called by defence: I treated the wounds of Fuller with cold water, as I alway do. That is the mode of treatment for such wounds. I put a small plaster on nose. The nose was mashed. The general character of Fuller is good.

With the understanding that they could offer two other character witnesses, the defence rested their case.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE BY THE STATE.

Mr. C. G. Cain testified: On Sunday after the homicide Miss Chandler was at my house. She had my wife to call me in the parlor; said she wanted to tell me something. She repeated to me in substance her evidence as she gave it in court. She told me that Mr. Fuller told her that he was going to see Parker, and tell him what she said, and lots more, and then if he resented that, he would slap him in the face and spit in it; and if he resented that he would shoot (or kill) him. She said "I told him if he did he would be hung." The general character of Miss Chandler is good.

Examined by defence: The character of Mrs. John Steel and Miss Lula Steel is good. Miss Emma Steel came to my house on Saturday and went from my house to the funeral, and came back there. Miss Chandler was with her.

Messrs. D. H. Ray and R. M. Nimocks, introduced by defence, stated that the general character of E. J. Fuller was good.

Dr. J. W. McNeill was introduced by State. When I got to Parker on the day of the homicide, I discovered a large plain gold ring on his finger. I examined his person, and found no weapon of any kind on his person. I had the ring discovered on Parker's finger in my possession afterwards.

N. A. Vann, State's witness, eqamined—I knew Ben Parker. My half-brother was his partner in business. I suppose Parker would weigh 160 or 170 pounds.

T. C. Vann State's witness, testified—I saw Parker after he was killed, in about five minutes. He had a plain gold ring on a finger of his right hand. I noticed it particularly.

W. W. Cole sworn and testified: The general characters of Miss Addie Chandler, Mrs. John Steel and Miss Lula Steel are good.

J. M. Lamb testified that the characters of the same three ladies are good.

Miss Addie Chandler, recalled by State: I heard Miss Lula say on Thursday night, in my bed-room, that Mr. Fuller watched for Parker three hours that day, and that the coward either had his dinner sent to him or jumped Mr. Walton's back fence.

Examined by defence—"I don't remember telling Lula on Sunday after the homicide not to worry; that Mr. Fuller was a good man, and would come out all right. Don't remember telling her that Mr. Fuller was a good man and a Christian."

Miss Emma Steel recalled by State—I do remember hearing Lula say on Thursday night that Mr. Fuller said he had watched for Parker three hours that day, and that the coward had either had his dinner sent to him or jumped Mr. Walton's back fence. Lula was in her bedroom; Addie was in there. It was after Fuller and Parker had gone. I did not see Parker any more. On Sunday afternoon following I said, "Oh, Lula, Fuller has blighted my life." She said: "Oh, I begged him not to go to him." My sister's room and my own are opposite each other, across the passage. My sister was very much distressed.

Needham Ingram was sworn and testified: I have known Parker about eight years. I weighed Parker about ten days before he was killed and he weighed 155 pounds. He was about 25 years old.

Cross-examined—He was a short stout man but not very healthy. He was dyspeptic.

Court took a recess at 12:25 until 2:30 this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court was opened promptly at 2:30 o'clock. The court house was well filled with spectators.

The next and last witness introduced by the State was Miss Alice Smith, whose evidence was intended to corroborate the testimony of Miss Addie Chandler and Mr. C. G. Cain as to the remark made by Mr. Fuller that he intended to see Parker, say to him what Miss Lula had said and more too, etc., etc."

Mrs. Smith, being sworn, said—I live in Fayetteville—am a teacher in the graded school. I know the Misses Steel. On Sunday afternoon after the homicide (in Miss Lula's room,)in the course of conversation, Miss Emma said "Oh, he has blighted my life." Mi s Lula said, "Oh, I begged him not to do it. I told him I could bear (or endure anything ")

Examined by defence: I have been on friendly terms with Miss Lula. I nursed her in her sickness. She was angry with me. Recently, on account of her conduct toward me, we have not been so friendly. I am not unfriendly toward Miss Lula. Have never been unfriendly toward her.

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Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try *BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.* It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Coughs and Colds. If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large bottles 50c. and $1.00.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruses, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Buy the **CELEBRATED KIMBALL PIANO** endorsed by Adilina Patti and others.

Buy the **OLD RELIABLE KIMBALL ORGAN.** Over one hundred and forty-five thousand made and sold. W. FRANK BLOUNT, Agent for W. W. Kimball Co.

Corresponding Offices, { Fayetteville, N. C. / Hope Mills, N. C.

Fine Piano **TUNING** a specialty.

CALL and see the "94 Models" of **"COLUMBIA BICYCLES"** just received by CLARENCE D. SEDBERRY.

The finest Green and Black Teas can be had at McDuffie's Drug Store. One trial will convince you.

McDuffie's Chill Cure is guaranteed--it positively stops chills, or you get your money back. Price 50c.

FOR SALE.—A bargain in an Odell Type Writer, good as new. Apply or write to the OBSERVER.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

COVINGTON, KY., Feb. 17, 1888.

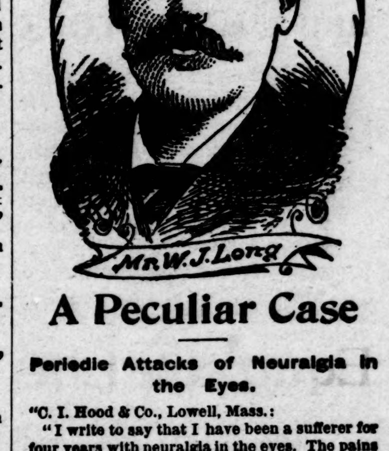
POND'S EXTRACT CO.—"Having used Pond's Extract for a number of years, I fully endorse all you claim for it, but have used it successfully in a way I have never known you to recommend it in your advertisements. I have five children, and have used Pond's Extract with each one when teething, simply rubbing the swollen, fevered gums with it. It gives almost immediate relief, and seems to be so soothing, and evidently alleviates the pain. Please do not use my name publicly."

MARRIED.

McLEAN—McDOUGALD—In Fayetteville, at the residence of Mr. Jas. A. Phillips, the bride's uncle, on the 31st ult., by Rev. A. McQueen, Mr. D. B. McLEAN, of Rowland, Robeson county, to Miss MAGGIE McDOUGALD.

DIED.

STONE—At his home near Dalton, N. C., on the 18th of January, Mr. A. H. STONE, father of Mrs. N. E. Youngblood of this city.



A Peculiar Case

Periodic Attacks of Neuralgia in the Eyes.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"I write to say that I have been a sufferer for four years with neuralgia in the eyes. The pains were very severe at night, causing me to suffer winter and summer alike. Sometimes a month would lapse between spells, then I would be

Troubled Every Week,

especially if I was up at night. I am a man of regular habits, 42 years of age, and employed for the past seven years by Heath, Springs & Co., well-known merchants and bankers of this place

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

and Camden. I bought a supply of Hood's Sarsaparilla, used four bottles and believe I am cured." W. J. LONG, Lancaster, South Carolina.

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

The Championship

IN FLOUR STILL BELONGS TO

"PERFECTION,"

BECAUSE IT IS STILL

The Best and Cheapest Flour Sold.

FROM 50c. TO $1.00 SAVED ON EVERY BARREL BOUGHT.

A NICE LINE OF

Family and Staple Groceries

AT LOWEST PRICES.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Wagons, Plows and General Farming Utensils.

FREE CITY DELIVERY.

NIMOCKS BROS,
No. 10 Hay Street.

Teacher Wanted.

One to teach in a private family, competent to **Teach Music and all the English branches.**

Address H. T. McKINNON, St. Mary's, Georgia.

1--18-94 1m

Two Countrymen Meet,

AND ONE SAYS TO THE OTHER, DO YOU WANT TO

BUY FURNITURE
CHEAP
—IN—

Oak Walnut or Poplar SUITS,

Beds, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Chairs, Hall Racks, Lounges, Baby Carriages, Mattresses, Springs, Safes,

OR ANYTHING IN THAT LINE?

If so go to the cheapest place in Fayetteville,

JNO. H. ROBINSON, JRS.,

AND YOU WILL GET SUITED IN GOODS AND PRICE.

1--18--93 tf

Peter Henderson & Co.'s GARDEN SEEDS

TRUCKERS TESTIFIFY TO THEIR SUPERIORITY.

Over 30 Medals and Awards Received at the World's Fair—More than all Competitors Combined.

Not One Paper of their Last Year's Seeds on Hand.

Buyers are entitled to their magnificent *"Manual of Everything for the Garden"*—the handsomest work of its kind ever issued. The extraordinary demand for Henderson's seeds last season has caused me to order an unusual supply. Persons who have been ordering direct can save postage and trouble by getting from me.

H. R. HORNE, Sole Agent.

1--11-93

FOR 30 DAYS ONLY,
H. WHALEY

Will sell his entire stock of **SADDLERY, HARNESS, BUGGY ROBES, BLANKETS,** etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices for cash.

☞ BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED.

1--18--94

THOMAS H. SUTTON,
(HOME AGAIN.)

Has resumed the practice of law in FAYETTEVILLE and adjoining counties; will be pleased to renew the acquaintance of former friends and clients, and grateful for the return of their confidence.

HE HAS ASSOCIATED WITH HIM

MR. JAMES H. JOHNSON,

—UNDER THE FIRM NAME OF—

SUTTON & JOHNSON,

who promise faithful and diligent attention to all business entrusted to them.

OFFICE—Room No. 8, 2nd floor Pythian Building, Fayetteville, N. C

THOMAS H. SUTTON.
JAMES H. JOHNSON.

1--11--94 3t

REMOVAL.

INCREASED FACILITIES NECESSITATED **by a rapidly growing business** nearly 2,000 more square feet of room at my

PRESENT STAND,

NORTH EAST CORNER MARKET SQUARE,

and four doors above my former place of business.

EVERYTHING IN

Fancy and Staple Groceries.

Fresh :-: Goods

CONSTANTLY RECEIVED.

AGENT FOR

Chase & Sanborn's Choice Roasted Coffees.

R. M. PRIOR,

1--4--94

Miss JANIE EDWARDS

will be pleased to see any who desire to pursue Art Studies, at her Studio in Miss Kate Matthews' building near Military Institute, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, or at her home (Baptist parsonage.) Terms moderate.

1--25--94 tf

PUPILS

in VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, ART, LANGUAGES and ENGLISH. A limited number of BOARDERS desired. Terms moderate. For particulars apply to

MRS. FANNIE MORROW, old Huske residence.

1- 25--94 tf

A Grocer with any "Sand"

Will not put it in his sugar, but rather into business principles. Pure sugar is a good thing to be able to sell, but much of it is adulterated in these days.

PURE SUGAR

You can buy at Raiford's.

Now. and through the Xmas holiday's Raiford will sell fresh home-made candy cooked at his bakery for 10c per lb.

10 cents per pound,

think of it!

Specialties: Fresh Sausage, and large Variety of Fruits.

10c. Juniper Buckets 10c.

Raiford's Bread and Cakes fresh and Wholesome.

LUXURIES: TOBACCO, CIGARS and SNUFF.
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, RICE, CANNED GOODS.
in fact everything kept by a first-class grocer.

W. F. RAIFORD,
At Dan McDonald's Old Stand.

12--7--93

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE
—AND—
House Trimmings,
DRESSED AND ROUGH LUMBER.

Oak Mantles and Cabinets

COMPLETE OR SEPARATE.

We can not be undersold. Enquire before purchasing elsewhere.

COOL SPRING MILL
—AND—
HAY STREET.

NOTICE.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE PUBLIC TO CALL AT

MY YARD,

WHERE I HAVE A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

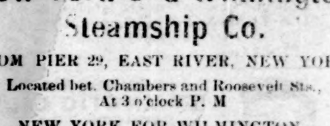
:-:Finished Monuments and Tablets:-:

ALSO A FINE COLLECTION OF

Photographic Designs.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER AND BEST WORK TO BE HAD ANYWHERE.

Very truly,
E. L. REMSBURG,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



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Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts., At 3 o'clock P. M

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CROATAN	Saturday,	Feb. 3
PAWNEE	Saturday,	Feb. 10

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

PAWNEE	Saturday,	Feb. 3
CROATAN	Saturday,	Feb. 10

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

PAWNEE	Tuesday,	Jan. 30
CROATAN	Tuesday,	Feb. 6

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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Superintendent, Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y

A Gentleman

Who formerly resided in Connecticut, but who now resides in Honolulu, writes: "For 20 years past, my wife and I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and we attribute to it the dark hair which she and I now have, while hundreds of our acquaintances, ten or a dozen years younger than we, are either gray-headed, white, or bald. When asked how our hair has retained its color and fullness, we reply, 'By the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor—nothing else.'"

"In 1868, my affianced was nearly bald, and the hair kept falling out every day. I induced her to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and very soon, it not only checked any further loss of hair, but produced an entirely new growth, which has remained luxuriant and glossy to this day. I can recommend this preparation to all in need of a genuine hair-restorer. It is all that it is claimed to be."—Antonio Alarrun, Bastrop, Tex.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Two Papers for One's Price

By special arrangement with the

Atlanta Weekly Constitution,

We are enabled to offer it, with THE OBSERVER, for ONE YEAR for $2.00, subscriptions to be sent to this office, and accompanied by cash.

LIBERAL PRIZE OFFERS.

Every subscriber to this remarkable clubbing proposition is entitled to enter Two PRIZE CONTESTS, sending his guesses for

The $1,000 Cotton Crop Contest,

in which there are FOUR PRIZES offered for the nearest estimates of the size of the cotton crop of 1893-'4, now being marketed, and award to be made as soon as the New Orleans Cotton Exchange announces the official crop figures, $400 IN GOLD for nearest guess to the crop, $200 prize for second, $200 prize for third, $100 for fourth, $100 for fifth.

Crops for recent years have been as follows:

Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.
1877,	4,485,423	1885,	5,669,021
1878,	4,811,265	1886,	6,550,215
1879,	5,073,531	1887,	6,513,624
1880,	5,757,397	1888,	7,017,7 7
1881,	6,589,329	1889,	6,935,082
1882,	5,435,845	1890,	7,313,726
1883,	6,992,234	1891,	8,655,518
1884,	5,714,052	1892,	6,700,365

In addition to the above every clubbing subscriber can enter our combination

Missing Word Contest.

Supply the missing word in the following sentence:

"In society the all absorbing topic in England during the quarter was the Prince of Wales and the..............................affair."

ONE-FOURTH of the net subscription receipts of those entering this contest will be divided among those who supply the correct word in the blank in the above sentence. Thus, if there are $5,000, one-fourth would be $1,200. If ten supply the correct word each would receive $125, if 1 0, each $12.50, &c.

Both of the above contests free and in addition to Two PAPERS for the price of one.

The Weekly Constitution has a circulation of 156,000, and is The People's Paper. It favors Tariff Reform, an Individual Income Tax and the Expansion of the Currency to a degree sufficient to meet the legitimate business demands of the country.

It covers the news of the world every week, having news correspondents in all the news centres of the world.

Take your home paper and the Constitution.

TWO FOR ONE. Both for $2.00.

H. H. H.

WILL GIVE AWAY ON EASTER MONDAY (April 3rd, 1894) A COOKING STOVE LIKE THIS:

Also quite a lot of other things: Tin Toilet Sets; Maryland Roasters; Axes; Hatchets; Saws; Fine Grates; Buggy Whips; Coffee Mills; Tubs; Spades; Shovels; Horse Collars; Hames; Bridles; Back Bands; Vises, and quite a variety of other useful articles.

Call and make a purchase and get a card.

Everybody who buys (5) five dollars worth for cash, between now and then will be entitled to a present.

A LOT OF USEFUL THINGS FOR

Xmas Presents

CAN BE BOUGHT FROM

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

WOMANS WORK If you wish to engage in a paying business at home, address Dr. J. B. MARCHISI CO., Utica, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50 cts.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. 15c. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

GRATEFUL- COMFORTING.

Epps's Cocoa

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus. JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London England.

1—25—94 4w

JOHNSON'S MAGNETIC OIL! Instant Killer of Pain. Internal and External. Cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Lame Back, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Stiff Joints, COLIC and CRAMPS instantly. Cholera Morbus, Croup, Diptheria, Sore Throat, HEADACHE, as if by magic.

THE HORSE BRAND, Especially prepared for Stock, Double Strength, the most Powerful and Penetrating Liniment for Man or Beast in existence. Large $1 size 75c., 50c. size 40c.

JOHNSON'S ORIENTAL SOAP. Medicated and Toilet. The Great Skin Cure and Face Beautifier. Ladies will find it the most delicate and highly perfumed Toilet Soap on the market. It is absolutely pure. Makes the skin soft and velvety and restores the lost complexion; is a luxury for the Bath for Infants. It alays itching, cleanses the scalp and promotes the growth of hair. Price 25c. For sale by

KING BROS., Fayetteville, N. C.

Free Trade.

Wilmington Star.

The term "free trader" is used by the opponents of tariff reform as if to be a free trader was something reprehensible and bordering on crime. It is used to bring odium upon the party which advocates tariff reform, and to create antipathy against it among people who have been taught to believe that free trade is but little removed from treason.

There are tariff reform Democrats who are stung by the accusation of being free traders, and who protest against it as if their good name or honor were involved.

All this talk about free trade, however, is simply a waste of breath where it is not indulged in from a sinister motive for if the Democratic party desired free trade it couldn't have it, for the necessities for revenue make it not only impracticable but impossible. We have run so far on the protection line that it is doubtful if we can get near enough to an absolute revenue tariff to approximate free trade. If we could it would be the dawning of a golden era for this country.

It wouldn't be difficult to prove this to the satisfaction of any one who would consider it honestly and candidly, note the progress and prosperity of our own country under high and under low tariff, and the progress and prosperity of other nations in which there may be a high or low tariff. In 1846 the tariff was reduced to what was considered as near a purely revenue basis as could be reached. It was a Democratic tariff in which protection figured only incidentally. The average rate of duty was about twenty five per cent. This continued until 1857 when the low tariff having produced such satisfactory results it was further reduced making the average rate twenty instead of twenty-five per cent., and this was done with a Republican majority in the House of Representatives, a Democratic majority in the Senate and a Democratic President, thus showing that at that time both the Democratic party and the Republican party favored a law tariff and were opposed to protection as the leading feature of tariff legislation.

From 1846 to 1860, our merchant marine doubled, our foreign commerce more than doubled, and seventy five per cent. of our exports and imports was carried in American-built ships and under the American flag. The only rival we had on the seas and on the highways of commerce was Great Britain, then as now, the only really free trade country in Europe, a country which abandoned protection after having tried it, and threw open her ports to the shipping of the world.

In 1861 we departed from the low tariff policy, adopted the protective policy, and as a result Great Britain with which we were becoming a formidable rival under the low tariff policy, soon had control of the commerce of the seas, soon owned the ships that bore it, and was soon carrying the trade for us that we had not the ships to carry, when the protective policy made it impossible to build new ships to take the place of those that were lost or worn out.

But aside from all this, common, business sense would show that a low tariff is the true policy for this country, and the lower the better.

This is an agricultural country. However great it may become as a manufacturing country its greatest industry must always be, as it always has been, agriculture. The 30,000,000 of people who live upon the farms can raise, without half trying, more than the other 30,000,000 can consume or pay for. There must be markets for the surplus raised or it must rot or go to waste. Every law passed, as Secretary Morton said in his late report, to keep the products of other countries out, was a law passed to keep a corresponding amount of our own products in, and thus not only increase the unprofitable surplus, but make less profitable that for which there was a home demand, for home prices are scaled by the size of the surplus and the foreign demand for it.

As trade between nations consists mainly in an exchange of commodities, the money changing hands being only the amount needed to settle balances, it follows that other things being equal the largest volume of trade will be between those nations which have the most to exchange with each other and can make the exchange on the best mutual terms. There is not a country in Europe which does not at some time need more or less of our grain and meat and other products of the farm, and there is not a country in Europe that would not take more of them than it does if they could be gotten and paid for in the products of those countries. It is because they cannot be to the extent desired that England has been importing wheat from Russia, India, and Central America, and cotton from Egypt and from India, both of which thirty years ago she bought almost exclusively from this country.

So with other nations to which we sold breadstuffs, provisions or cotton. They have looked for supplies from other quarters, where they could trade on better terms, and the result has been that the American farmer has suffered, his industry become depressed, and other industries not supported by enforced tribute suffered with it. When the farmer prospers in a country where agriculture reaches the proportion that it has attained in this country all industries prosper, and when he suffers all industries suffer. It is the one great productive power that supports them all. Every impediment thrown in its way is an impediment in the way of all, and every legislative act that hampers the exchange of the products of the farm in the markets of the world, is a blow at the farmer, and through him at the prosperity of the country at large. This is not theory, but it is a fact proved by the practical results of high and low tariffs.

What goes to Make Paper.

From a St. Louis Exchange.

Paper can be made out almost anything that can be pounded to pulp. Over fifty kinds of bark are employed, while old sacking or bagging makes a good article. Paper is made out of banana skins, from bean stalks, pea vines, cocoanut fibre, clover and timothy hay, straw, fresh-water weeds, sea weeds and more than 100 different kinds of grass. Paper has been made from hair, fur and wool, from asbestos, which furnishes an article indestructible by fire; from hop plants, from husks of any and every kind of grain. Leaves make a good strong paper, while the husks and steams of Indian corn have also been tried, and almost every kind of moss can be made into paper. There are patents for making paper from sawdust and shavings, from thistles and thistledown, from tobacco stalks and tanbark. It is said that there are over two thousand patents in this country covering the manufacture of paper. No matter what the substance, the process is substantially the same; the material is ground to a pulp, then spread thinly over a frame and allowed to dry, the subsequent treatment depending on the kind of paper to be made.

Overloaded.

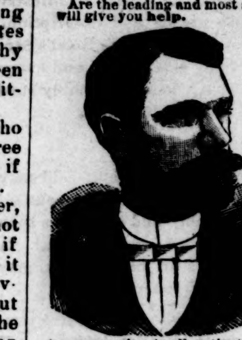
You've eaten too much turkey,
And so you cannot work, eh!
Your head feels very murky—

There! I don't believe I could add another line and make it rhyme if I had a dollar for doing it. A few cents, however, will cure me. To relieve stomach and bowels from the effects of overloading, a full dose of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets is the best remedy. They operate gently, yet thoroughly, and without griping, nausea, or other unpleasant effects. In vials, convenient to carry.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,

SPECIALISTS (Regular Graduates.)

Are the leading and most successful specialists and will give you help.



Young and middle aged men. Remarkable results have followed our treatment Many years of varied and successful experience in the use of curative methods that we alone own and control for all disorders of men who have weak, undeveloped or diseased organs, or who are suffering from errors of youth and excess or who are nervous and impotent, the scorn of their fellows and the contempt of their friends and companions, leads us to guarantee to all patients, if they can possibly be restored, our own exclusive treatment will afford a cure.

WOMEN! Don't you want to get cured of that weakness with a treatment that you can use at home without instruments? Our wonderful treatment has cured others. Why not you? Try it.

CATARRH, and diseases of the Skin, Blood, Heart, Liver and Kidneys.

SYPHILIS—The most rapid, safe and effective remedy. A complete Cure Guaranteed.

SKIN DISEASES of all kinds cured where many others have failed.

UNNATURAL DISCHARGES promptly cured in a few days. Quick, sure and safe. This includes Gleet and Gonorrhœa.

TRUTH AND FACTS.

We have cured cases of Chronic Diseases that have failed to get cured at the hands of other specialists and medical institutes.

REMEMBER that there is hope for You. Consult no other, as you may waste valuable time. Obtain our treatment at once.

Beware of free and cheap treatments. We give the best and most scientific treatment at moderate prices—as low as can be done for safe and skillful treatment. **FREE consultation** at the office or by mail. Thorough examination and careful diagnosis. A home treatment can be given in a majority of cases. Send for Symptom Blank No. 1 for Men; No. 2 for Women; No. 3 for Skin Diseases. All correspondence answered promptly. Business strictly confidential. Entire treatment sent free from observation. Refer to our patients, banks and business men

Address or call on

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.

22 1-2 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.

DIARIES FOR 1894,

—AT—

Pemberton's Book and Music House.

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business,

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

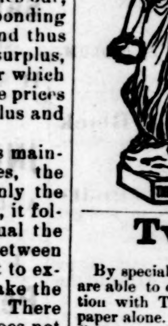
CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

☞No deposits received on interest.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Pres.,
H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.

Fayetteville, N. C.

VIGOR OF MEN



Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Fullstrength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO. BUFFALO, N. Y.

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By special arrangements with the Publishers we are able to offer HOME AND FARM in combination with THE OBSERVER for the price of our paper alone. The annual subscription price of THE OBSERVER is $2.00. To every subscriber who renews now and pays in advance we will send him

Home and Farm Free

or two papers for the price of one.

HOME AND FARM is recognized as the leader in enterprising agricultural journalism. It has recently been enlarged to sixteen pages, and is more attractive than ever. Its list of contributors contains the names of practical farmers all over the South. Its Home Department is unsurpassed. Its department devoted to children is a well spring of pleasure in every household. Renew your subscription to THE OBSERVER and get this great agricultural and home journal FREE FOR ONE YEAR

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Wives and Daughters

Often lose the benefit of life assurance, taken out for their protection, because of ill-advised investments. Again, the intentions of the assured sometimes fail of realization through the prodigality of a son to whom the sudden possession of so much money proves too great a temptation. The

Equitable Life

has provided against these contingencies by offering The Tontine Installment Policy. The premiums per thousand are much less than under older forms of insurance, and the amount is payable in 20, 25 or 30 annual payments, thus securing a comfortable income for the beneficiary. Write to

W. J. RODDEY, Manager,

For the Carolinas,

ROCK HILL, S. C.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea —the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."

CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City.

Castoria.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion,
Without injurious medication.

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Pumps, Points and Pipe for Drive Wells.

Pumps for Deep Wells and Force Pumps.

Cart, Wagon and Buggy Material a specialty.

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ESTABLISHED 1774.

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THE ORTON,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

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"THE ORTON" is furnished with every modern appliance for the comfort and convenience of its guests, including Otis Elevator, Electric Lights, Steam Heating, &c.

J. E. MONTAGUE, Manager.

Mortgage Sale.

By virtue of a mortgage made June 15th, 1889, by Jno. C. Wade and wife Mary M., to H. W. Howard and which has been duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County in Book N, No. 4, page 135. I will expose for sale at public auction. One Hundred and Twenty-two Acres of Land on the east side of Cape Fear River in Black River Township adjoining the lands of R. R. Robeson, Wade and others. For more particular description see mortgage deed.

Time of sale: Monday, Feb'y 5th, 1894, at 12 M.
Place of sale: Court House.
Terms of sale: Cash.

W. S. COOK,
Ag't for Mortgagee.

Jan'y 4, 1894.

For Sale Cheap.

A Seventy-Five Dollar KIMBALL ORGAN, perfectly new. Can be bought cheap at a sacrifice for terms and particulars apply at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

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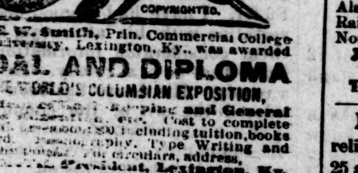

Prof. E. W. Smith, Prin. Commercial College of Ky. University, Lexington, Ky., was awarded

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect Dec. 3rd, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	7:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:10 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:27 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:30 "
Leave Sanford,	11:48 "
Leave Climax,	1:43 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	2:15 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:55 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:48 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:20 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:01 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:06 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:42 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:06 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:52 "
Leave Greensboro,	12:59 "
Leave Climax,	1:27 "
Leave Sanford,	3:12 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:25 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:30 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	6:25 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	7:37 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:17 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:12 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	4:50 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	5:13 "
Leave Red Springs,	6:08 "
Leave Maxton,	6:47 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	8:00 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:50 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:40 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:25 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:40 "
Leave Stokesdale,	11:00 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:05 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Climax,	3:55 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:35 "

Trains No. 2 and 4 make close connection at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and Walnut Cove with the N. & W. System for Winston Salem.

Train No. 16 connects at Madison with N. & W. for Roanoke and points West

Train No. 1 makes close connection at Fayetteville Junction with Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points South.

Junction points at Maxton with S. A. L., at Bennettsville with C. S. & N. R. R., at Sanford with S. A. L., at Greensboro with the Richmond and Danville system.

W. E. KYLE, General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 11, 1894.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 35, Daily.	No. 41, Daily.	*No. 501, N. Y. and Fla. Spec.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 47	9 51	......	12 02
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 55	10 45		
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35			
Leave Tarboro..	12 07			
Lv Rocky Mount	12 55	10 45	6 00	
Leave Wilson...	1 55	11 25	6 35	1 57
Leave Selma....	2 45			
Lv. Fayetteville	4 25	1 15		4 00
Arrive Florence	7 05	3 27		6 15
	No. 47, Daily.			
	P. M.		A M.	
Leave Wilson...	2 05		6 35	
Leave Goldboro.	3 00		7 20	
Leave Magnolia.	4 13		8 29	
Ar. Wilmington.	5 50		10 00	
	P. M.		A. M.	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 11, 1894.	No. 78, Daily.	No. 14, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.	†No. 500, N. Y. and Fla. Spec.
	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Leave Florence.	7 30	7 05		11 59
Lv. Fayetteville	10 27	9 20		2 23
Leave Selma....	12 10			
Arrive Wilson..	1 05	11 18		4 30
	No. 48, Daily.			
	A. M.		P. M.	
Lv. Wilmington.	9 00		7 00	
Leave Magnolia	10 40		8 37	
Leave Goldsboro	12 00		9 48	
Arrive Wilson..	12 45		10 35	
	No. 78, Daily.	No. 14, Daily.		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Leave Wilson...	1 15	11 23	10 40	
Ar Rocky Mount	2 07	12 05	11 25	
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35			
Leave Tarboro..	12 54			
Lv Rocky Mount	2 07	12 05		
Arrive Weldon..	3 17	12 56		6 01
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

*These trains carry only first-class passengers holding Pullman accommodations.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M, Greenville 6:37 P M, Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M, Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 P. M., Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:30 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:40 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 8.00 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R. KENLEY, Gen'l Manager
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McDuffie's Cough Cure will relieve the most aggravated cough. Try it. 25 and 50c. per bottle.

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BUGGY HARNESS and SADDLES

EVER OFFERED ON THIS MARKET.

The "Old Hickory" Wagon still merits its old reputation: "The Best Wagon on Wheels."

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It is not our purpose to say any thing about the superior quality of this flour, this is too well known to admit of comment, but simply to call attention to the extremely low price.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS TO OUR

"FIRE - PROOF - COTTON - BAGGING"

LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.

A Good Stock of New Steel Arrow Ties to go with it.

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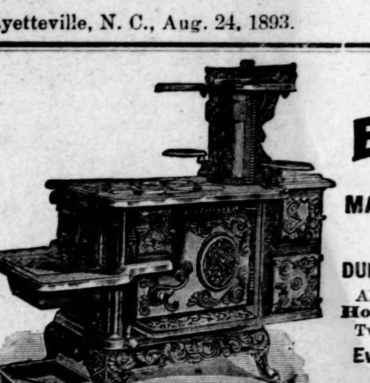

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All Modern Improvements to Lighten Housekeeping Cares.

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Every Stove Warranted Against Defects.

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With the view of protecting inventors from worthless or careless attorneys, and of seeing that inventions are well protected by valid patents, we have retained counsel expert in patent practice, and therefore are prepared to

Obtain Patents in the United States and all Foreign Countries, Conduct Interferences, Make Special Examinations, Prosecute Rejected Cases, Register Trade-Marks and Copyrights, Render Opinions as to Scope and Validity of Patents, Prosecute and Defend Infringement Suits, Etc., Etc.

If you have an invention on hand send a sketch or photograph thereof, together with a brief description of the important features, and you will be at once advised as to the best course to pursue. Models are seldom necessary. If others are infringing on your rights, or if you are charged with infringement by others, submit the matter to us for a reliable OPINION before acting on the matter.

THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY,
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Ripans Tabules contain nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Are pleasant to take, safe, effectual, and give immediate relief. Price—Box (6 vials), 75 cents; Package (4 boxes), $2. May be ordered through nearest druggist, or by mail. Sample free by mail. Address

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FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. FOR MEN ONLY

NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness, Decay and numerous obscure diseases, baffling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies and take the one that has CURED thousands. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism are restored. The animating elements of life, which have been wasted are given back and patients rapidly gain both strength and sexual vigor.

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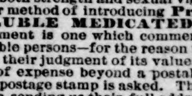

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Free TRIAL When we receive the statement on blank we prepare eight days' treatment and forward it by mail prepaying postage. Along with the treatment we send full directions for using. The treatment causes no pain or inconvenience and does not prevent attention to business.

We leave the matter of sending orders entirely with those using the free trial treatment. Having satisfied those sending for trial packages of our ability to benefit them we feel that they are more largely interested than ourselves in continuing the use of the Pastilles. We make the prices as low as possible, and the same to all. They are as follows: $3.00 for one month; $5.00 for two months; $7.00 for three months.

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Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

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1	—Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations..	.25
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8	—Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache......	.25
9	—Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo..	.25
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11	—Suppressed or Painful Periods.....	.25
12	—Whites, Too Profuse Periods.........	.25
13	—Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.......	.25
14	—Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions..	.25
15	—Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains......	.25
16	—Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.....	.25
19	—Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head.	.25
20	—Whooping Cough.....................	.25
27	—Kidney Diseases.....................	.25
28	—Nervous Debility.....................	1.00
30	—Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed..	.25

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Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices

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Estimates given Orders solicited from abroad Address WALTER WATSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

Papers for Sale.

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

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OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

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OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Have you tried McDuffie's Liver, Kidney and Stomach Pills. If not do so. Price 25c. per box.

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY..... FEBRUARY 1, 1894

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
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RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each sub. equent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

Advertising is to business what steam power is to machinery—the grand motive power.—MACAULAY.

There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity; but one way of obtaining publicity—advertising—BLACKWOOD.

We Offer

The OBSERVER and the Atlanta Constitution one year for $2.00; the OBSERVER and the New York Times one year $2.25; and the OBSERVER and Home and Farm one year $2.00. Cash to accompany subscriptions in every case.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COUPON.
OBSERVER—Listen.
WARREN PRIOR & SON—Isochronism.
NIMOCKS BROS.—Woman's Popularity.
MRS. CHAS. GLOVER—Fresh Bread—see Special.
CLARENCE D. SEDBERRY—Columbia Bicycles—see Specials.

The Orton House at Wilmington is admirably kept.

Rev. Mr. Murphy will conduct the services at St. John's next Sunday.

We shall give next week an account of the testimonial to General Manager Fry.

Rev. Dr. E M. Gushee, of Cambridge, Mass., has accepted the call by the congregation of St. John's Episcopal Church of this city.

Mrs. Glover's bread is a boon to housekeepers, for we speak as one who knows, and her advertisement in another column should interest them.

The ladies are taking a great interest in the Fuller trial. Since the speech-making commenced Monday evening there have been large numbers present.

The evidence in the absorbing Fuller trial, given in full in this issue, has excluded much local and other matter, or shoved it over into the supplement herewith.

A very sad death occurred in this city Friday morning. Mr. Thomas O. Whaley, a popular young man, dropped dead in his father's store on Hay Street. The funeral took place from Hay Street Methodist church Saturday afternoon.

We are sorry to learn that Rev. T. B. Newberry, founder of the North Carolina Baptist, has been confined to his bed for the past six weeks. Mr. Newberry has been a very useful, energetic citizen, and we trust he may be soon restored to health.

"The Pastor's Aid" of the Presbyterian Church will serve an oyster supper on Friday evening, February 2nd, from 6 to 12, in Col. Starr's store, formerly occupied by A. S. Huske, next door to Pemberton's book store: *Menu*—Raw oysters, oysters stewed, Salad, turkey, sandwitches, crackers, Biscuit, pickles, coffee, olives.

Messrs. Warren Prior & Son.

The public will wish Mr. Stebbins Prior all health, happiness and prosperity in retiring from business to engage in farming. And they cordially welcome back that popular gentleman and accomplished merchant, Maj. John N. Prior, not forgetting skillful Mr. Grohman.

There was a delightful german at the Hotel LaFayette Monday night, participated in by a large number of beautiful young ladies and handsome young men, including several strangers. Everybody seemed to appreciate the fact that they must make the most of it, which they certainly did, as it will be the last dance for some time, Lent beginning on the 7th. The costumes were beautiful and the music, which was furnished by Remsburg's Orchestra, was of course splendid.

The Torbett Concert Company.

That justly celebrated troupe of marvelous musicians and singers, the Torbett Concert Company were listened to for the second time this season by a large and enraptured audience, this time at the F. I. L. I's spacious armory, part of the proceeds going to that excellent organization the Independent Company. Miss Torbett whose marvelous mastery of the violin has made her famous all over the world, and whose beauty and gracefulness will never be forgotten, was encored time and time again, till finally she could only bow her acknowlegments in response of the great reception.

The Lutteman Sextette of magnificently trained singers of course took the audience by storm, the catchy songs creating roars of laughter and applause.

Mr. Isidore Moquist the pianist was frequently applauded for his excellent rendition of popular airs.

We wish Miss Torbett and her company much success, and hope they will come back here next season.

The Polo Game To-morrow Night.

The F. I. L. I. Armory will be the scene to-morrow night of an exciting contest of Polo on skates, one of the most fascinating and interesting of games. The following two teams will line up against each other at 8 o'clock sharp:

FIRST TEAM.

J. H. Robinson—Capt. and Centre.
L. Rusher—O. B. Wightman.
R. Rusher—H. Pemberton.
Half Back—J. C. Thomson.
Goal Tend—C. B. Ledbetter.

SECOND TEAM.

J. Garrason—Capt. and Centre.
L. Rusher—I. P. Overbaugh.
R. Rusher—C. Glover.
Half Back—A. J. Pemberton.
Goal Tend—G. Brandt.

After the contest, which will last about one hour, general skating will be engaged in.

Court Stenographer.

We have never seen a greater necessity for a Court Stenographer than in the trial of E. J. Fuller. The present mode of taking the testimony consumes too much time, and imposes on the Judge too great a labor. In many States Court stenographers are appointed by the Judge, and are paid officers of the court. We think it would be a step in the way of progress if our State would pass an act to allow each Judge to appoint his stenographer, it would expedite matters, and then every word uttered by a witness would be on the records of the court. It would be also a saving to each county in the matter of expense.

An Interesting Point.

A few weeks ago, our esteemed townsman, Col. W. S. Cook, remarked to the editor of the Observer that Mr. Simmons was mistaken in saying (in his Kenan letter) that he was sustained by all the convention except the 12 straight-outs from Onslow and 1 from Duplin, and that Cumberland, at least, did not follow him in bolting and voting against the resolution to substitute the Chicago platform for Mr Simmons's Weaveroid platform. These points are of interest, now, for those who cherish the glorious record of Cumberland in the past.

The C. F. & Y. V. Ry's New Folder.

We have a copy of the new Folder-map of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway and connections, and time tables—recently issued by the company under the direction of Capt. W. E. Kyle, Gen Freight and Passenger Agent. The execution of the map is excellent and in detail constitutes a valuable guide. The back of the map has a collection of schedules, local and connecting, presented in most concise form.

The folders are given free to any prospective travellers upon application.

Lawyers in the Fuller Trial.

In the list of lawyers engaged in the Fuller trial given by us last week, omission was made of the name of one of the very ablest of them, viz: Col. C. W. Broadfoot, who, indeed, is one of the ablest in the State.

On the other side, that of the prosecution, the name of our youngest member of the bar, Mr. Musselwhite, was also omitted—of course by mistake—in the list handed to our reporter. His maiden effort was well spoken of.

People and their Movements.

Mr. R. Percy Gray, of Raleigh, was in the city Tuesday.

Mr. Geo. P. McNeill, of Staunton, Va., was in the city a few days the past week.

We are glad to see Capt. J. C. Huske out after quite a severe attack of La Grippe.

Col. John W. Hinsdale, of Raleigh, spent Sunday with his father, Dr. Hinsdale, on Haymount.

Mr. John H. Anderson, one of Fayetteville's most welcome visitors, spent several days here this week.

Minnie Gary, of Thurlow, Pa., is visiting Mrs. S. H. Cotton, and Mrs. Lauchlin McDonald, at Hope Mills and Roslin.

Miss Emma Hollingsworth returned home last Saturday, after an extended visit to her relatives in Bladen and Columbus counties.

Miss Marceline Broadfoot returned Saturday from Richmond, Va., where she has been visiting Miss Stanly Atkins, who is so pleasantly remembered by all the young people of Fayetteville.

Mr. Tanner, the popular young representative of Heath Bros., cotton buyers, left yesterday for Goldsboro. He made a large number of friends here, and we hope he will return next winter.

Not Off.

The Richmond Times publishes the following from its Greensboro correspondent:

"It is stated here on reliable authority that the sale of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad is not off as had been supposed, the time of payment being only postponed for a while. The representative of the English syndicate, who, it is stated, will purchase the road, was to have been in New York with the money on the 11th instant, but a cablogram received from him stated that he was sick, but as soon as he could do so he would meet a representative of the road. It is likely that the sale will then be effected.

Now!

Two of the New Art series coupons, clipped from the OBSERVER, together with fifteen cents sent to this office secured port folio, No. 1, of the World and its People by Sunlight.

Manchester Cullings.

"Richard is himself again."

We noted with glad exultance that our OBSERVER refused to discuss a recent scandal, thus making a step towards a much needed course. It is a pity that papers rush to disclose the pros and cons of the latest *news* without discrimination, as if their whole career depended on it. Very often there are extenuating circumstances, a chance to retract, if the news was not noised abroad as *electric* "current news."

Mr. Daniel McDiarmid is Superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday-school.

Miss Janie McDiarmid is back home after spending the holidays in Goldsboro, Clinton and Faison.

Dr. F. M. Register has resumed practice here again. He has a fine new horse.

Mr. David Williams, of Harnett, was up at Ardnave last week.

Mr. M. McD. Williams made a flying call out here not long since.

We have a good many sick in the community.

We have a good school now and it is well patronized.

Most all our people have steady work:

BON AMI.

Lumber Bridge and Robeson News.

The Odd Fellows have recently improved the exterior of their hall by a coating of paint.

Since we last wrote you Flonine Dunn aged two years was burned to death. She was standing near the fire when her clothing caught. She lived about two days. Rev. M. L. Kesler conducted the funeral services and preached a comforting sermon from the text: "All things work together for good to them that love God."

We are glad to welcome as our near neighbors Rev. and Mrs. S. M. Rankin, who are now residing at Red Springs.

Mr. Rankin is a nephew of Capt. S. C. Rankin and Mrs. Rankin is a sister of Dr. L. D. Wharton—both of your city.

Misses Louine and Sadie Huske are spending a few days in Fayetteville.

Miss Mary McArthur returned Saturday night last, from her home in Cumberland.

Mr. Joel Johnston an intelligent and enterprising farmer of Cedar Creek, Cumberland county, has rented a farm near our village, and has moved here for the purpose of putting his children in school.

For Chapped Lips and Hands

McDuffie's Viola Jelly is the best. Price 25c.

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market.

Good Middling firm	7¾
Middling	7¼
Strict Low Middling	6¾
Low Middling	6¼

Turpentine, $1.00 to $2.00 per barrel
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits 26 cents
Rosin firm at 75 to 80c.

Death of Mr. James S. Battle.

Raleigh News and Observer, January 28.]

We are pained to chronicle the death of Mr. James S. Battle who was one of the most esteemed gentlemen of the State. He was a son of Mr. William S. Battle, his mother being Miss Dancy. He was the oldest of eight brothers; there was but one sister, the accomplished lady principal of St. Mary's; and we believe he is the fifth one of the sons to pass away. He was born in 1846. He was educated partly in this city, at the Lovejoy Academy, and then at the University. In the spring of 1864 he left the University and, as Lieutenant and A. D. C., joined the staff of his relative, the gallant General William R. Cox. After the war he returned to the University, and graduated in 1868. In the same year he married Miss Somerville, who was one of the great belles of the State. * * He always manifested an ardent interest in politics, and in 1883 was State Senator from Nash. Under Mr. Cleveland's first administration Mr. Battle was appointed an Internal Revenue Agent and served with great acceptability.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IsochronismM

—OR—

EXPERT WATCH MAKING.

MESSRS. WARREN PRIOR & SON

have great pleasure in announcing the return

—OF—

Mr. B. F. GROHMAN,

who after twelve months spent with the leading Hartford, Connecticut, Jewellers, from whom he came to Messrs. Prior in 1890, has renewed his engagement with the latter.

Mr. GROHMAN was a pupil of the Messrs. Linderoth, of Stockholm, Sweeden, who secured the first prize at the World's Fair, Chicago, for Chronometers, and to-day are one of the few celebrated watch makers of the world, Mr. Grohman himself having been entrusted with the care of the Royal Time pieces in the Palace of the King of Sweeden. He is thoroughly equipped for the repair of delicate and complicated Watches and Clocks. His successful work when here before will be recalled by Messrs. Prior's numerous patrons in North and South Carolina.

2--1--94 tf

LISTEN. Each week cut out the Art Coupon printed on the second page of our publication and send it to us with TEN CENTS IN STAMPS, and you will receive Portfolio No. 1, of "THE WORLD AND ITS PEOPLE BY SUNLIGHT," the famous work introduced by the noted scholar and writer, John Clark Ridpath, LL.D. Each portfolio will contain SIXTEEN pages and there will be TWENY-SIX portfolios The whole series will make the MOST VALUABLE ART COLLECTION—such as cannot be procured in any other way. For your own pleasure and for the education of your children YOU SHOULD HAVE THE COMPLETE SERIES and you should seize the opportunity now. If you are already taking our publication, all you have to do is to save your coupons and pennies. If you are not a subscriber to our publication, send us your name and address, and the paper will be sent to you prepaid for 4 cents per week; 17 cents per month; 2 dollars per year. Address all communication to OBSERVER, Fayetteville.

---COUPON---

"The World and Its People by Sunlight."

Art Series No. 1.

COUPON NO 1.

Numbers Change Each Week.

Send or bring this week two conpons, together with ten cents, and you will receive Portfolio No. 1 of "THE WORLD AND ITS PEOPLE BY SUNLIGHT"

For particulars see other column.

Executor's Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as executrix of Sidney J. Solms hereby notifies all persons indebted to his estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the estate to present them, duly verified, on or before the 5th day of January, 1895, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. MARY J. SOLMS.

R. P. BUXTON, Att'y.
Jan'y 25, 1894.

Begin the New Year

BY SUBSCRIBING FOR SOME MAGAZINE OR ILLUSTRATED PAPER

—AT—

Pemberton's Book House.

Fulton Yeast Cake

Will surprise you with their Lightness and Sweetness. One trial will make you a customer for life. Bread made from the FULTON YEAST CAKE will keep longer and be sweeter than from any other Yeast on the market. The Yeast will keep in hot or cold weather for months.

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